The Hebrew Origin of Serbs

The Hebrew Origin of Serbs, by Stevan Tomovich Ph.D.

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The Origin of Serbs

According to the mainstream history, Serbs, as a part of Slavic nations, occupied and took foreign Balkan lands by force, at the beginning of the 7th century, having come all the way from Ukraine and Asia. Modern historians would say that savage Slavic tribes took the lands of some 'native' Balkan people, like 'Illyrian' Albanians and others. This allegation comes from a single historical source of the Middle Ages**:** *De Administrando Imperio*, by emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus (otherwise known as a falsified document among some of the Serbian historians, as in the case of the famous 'Donation of Constantine').

Also, mainstream historians, again quoting the source mentioned above, believe that Serbs got their name from a Latin word *servus*, meaning *slave*. Allegedly, the name of Serbs came from the word *Servi*, plural of *servus*, in which the letter *v* became *b* in Serbian language. Thus, *Serbs* supposedly means *slaves*. Moreover, in this medieval document - *De Administrando Imperio* - it is written that all other names, synonymous with the name *Serbs*, have the very same meaning - *slaves*. Namely, it is stated that not only does the name *Serbs* mean *slaves*, but also the name *Slavs*, for all Slavic nations, means the same. Furthermore, an old name for Serbs and Slavs - *Sclavi*

(that's how Greeks called Serbs) - also means *slaves*, because that word, as they say, came from the Latin word *sclavus*, which means precisely *a slave*. As if it weren't enough, it is written that the name of Serbs comes again from **another** Latin word, too**:** *serbula*. Try to guess its meaning. Yes, it also means *slaves*, or to be more precise, ***slave shoes***. So, however we try to solve the problem of etymology of the Serbian name, its meaning stays the same - *slaves* - says the aforementioned text of Byzantine emperor from the 10^{th} century.

Nevertheless, we will further get acquainted with a different interpretation of the origin of Serbs and their name, which is not at all based only upon one historical document.

Namely, it tells us that Serbs are the native people of Balkan peninsula and other adjacent lands. And just as we can trace the history of many peoples back to thousands of years ago, thus it is possible to do the same with the history of Serbs; and as we are able to trace the history of numerous nation groups back to thousands of years ago, thus we are able to do the same with the history of the most numerous European nation - Slavs, to which the Serbs belong.

This interpretation of the origin of Serbs is the only one which gives us concrete answers**:** From whom and from where Serbs originate, who their ancestors were, how they got their name, and the most important thing, why it is important for us to know. Let us see the answers.

According to the Scriptures, an amazing event occured some 4500 years ago, which was literally a turning-point in the history of humankind. It was the so-called **Great Flood**.

Great Flood was the greatest natural disaster in history of mankind. Back then, the whole planet Earth was under water - the whole living world died out in that global flood, and everything existing until then was destroyed.

Scientific proofs for the biblical Flood are countless. Namely, geologists found enormous layers of fossilized organisms all over the planet Earth, covered by aqueous sediment.[1] Besides, there are numerous preserved legends and oral tradition about the Flood, among every nation across the globe.

However, if the Great Flood really occured and all the people died out, then how could all the ancient peoples have remembered it in all of their legends? How did all of them appear if human civilization had been destroyed? The answer is simple. It was not that all people had died, but a small number of people, plants and animals survived in the famous Noah's Ark, in water and in sediment. After the Flood, they repopulated the Earth.

We know the names of those people who survived**:** it was **Noah**, his three sons and their wives. Noah's sons

[1] Dr. John Whitcomb, Dr. Henry Morris, *The Genesis Flood*, P&R Publishing, Phillipspurg, 2011

were **Japheth**, **Shem** and **Ham**, from whom all of modern nations descended.

Names of these people are sometimes found even in the schoolbooks from history. It is interesting to note that even the modern historians classify all nations into three groups, which they called after Noah's sons**:**

1) Semitic group of people (Jews, Syrians, Arabs, etc.)

2) Hamitic group of people (Africans, a part of Native Indians, Asians, etc.)

3) Japhethic group or 'Indo-European' group of people (Iranians, Indians and European nations).

Though mainstream science does not consider Noah and his three sons to be real people, it named these three main nation and language families after them. This would mean that all ancient and modern nations descended from them, including the Serbian people.

But from whom did the Serbs descend**:** Japheth, Shem or Ham? Or if you prefer, which language group do they belong to? It is not hard to give an answer to this question, because all the scientists agree that Serbs belong to '**Indo-Europeans**', whose original name is *Japhetites*.

In another words, if Serbs are one of the Japhetites, as other Europeans, that means that they are descendants of **Japheth**. Old historians knew that; in one text it is written like this**:**

Among these seventy-two nations, the Slavic (Serbian) *race is derived from the line of Japheth...*[2]

Or this one**:**

Slavs, as descendants of Japheth, Noah's elder son...[3]

The same is told by other author as well**:**

Behold the power and multitude of Slavic peoples...[4]

In the last citation author was referring to the name of Japheth, which means 'enlargement, multitude'.

Therefore, it is evident Serbs descended from Japheth, son of Noah. Now, a new question arises**:** From which son of Japheth did Serbs descend? These are the names of the Japheth's sons**: Gomer**, **Magog**, **Madai**, **Javan**, **Meshech**, **Tubal**, and **Tiras**. Now we shall see from which Japheth's son Serbs do originate, how they got their name and what else we could say about Serbs' origin.

Who were the Thracians?

Historical facts tell us that Serbs descended from **Tiras** - son of Japheth. Namely, the Jewish historian Josephus Flavius wrote that Tiras' descendants were called Tirasians after him, whom Greeks called *Trasciani* - Thracians (it is

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[2] S. H. Cross, O. P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor, *The Russian Primary Chronicle, Laurentian Text*, The Mediaeval Academy of America, Cambridge, MA, 1953, p. 2

[3] Мавро Орбини, *Краљевство Словена*, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 1968, 6. стр. (Mauro Orbini, *Il Regno degli Slavi*, Pesaro, 1601)

[4] В. Прибојевић, *О подријетлу и згодама Славена*, ЈАЗУ, Загреб, 1951, 166. стр.

known that every nation got its name after its progenitor). And as we know, Thracians were one of the native nations of Balkan peninsula.[5]

Thereupon, as many ancient historians confirm, these Thracians were actually the same people as Illyrians. They spoke the same language, practiced the same rituals and lived in the same land. They were divided in great number of tribes which had their tribal names, but they were of the same origin. Among other historians, Strabo, Livy and Aristophanes reported about it, as well as many medieval historians.

Serbs were called precisely *Thracians* and *Illyrians* in Middle Ages. Moreover, Serbs were called *Illyrians* until the 19th century; in Austrian-Hungarian documents they were labeled as *Illyro-Serben*, while their language was called *Illyrian* for a long time (this term was misapplied in later times, having been usurped by Croats, and today by Albanians, too). For instance, one Thracian tribe called Triballi or Trivalli was situated near Danube river and in modern states of Serbia and Bulgaria. Byzantine writers called Serbs exactly by this name *Triballi*, and they called the rulers of the Nemanjić dynasty *Triballian archonts*. Great Prince of Serbia Stefan Nemanja was called *archont of Triballi*, king Milutin was called *ruler of Triballi*, as it was the case of emperor Stefan Dušan whose empire was

[5] Josephus Flavius, *Jewish Antiquties*, 6:1, transl. by H. St. J. Thackeray, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1967

called *Magnum Illyricum* in West.[6] Serbia was sometimes called Trivallia and even Illyria. There is a region today called Trivallia/Trebunia. There are numerous toponyms in Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro which derive from the name of Triballi. All of this was known to people of both Ancient and Middle Ages, and therefore it doesn't require a particular explanation.

Finally, in the abovementioned work it is further confirmed Serbs are the same as Thracians and Illyrians, i.e. descendants of Tiras, son of Japheth.[7]

Who were the Illyrians?

Having seen that Serbs descended from Tiras, called *Thracians* after him, and that Thracians are the same as Illyrians, it is time to see why they were called by that name. None of the historians has ever offered any etymology of the name *Illyrians*. Literally nothing is known about it. The only place which gives us its etymology is the Greek mythology. (Modern historians are not able to interprete it, so they rarely consider it to be a historical source.) One Greek myth tells us that Illyrians got their name after certain **Illyrius** (Serb. *Ilirije*). He was

[6] There are medieval Greek sources which tell us about it. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes should have had that name, as proposed by a politician of German origin, Ljudevit Gaj: V. B. Sotirović, *Creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 1914-1918*, Vilnius University Press, Vilnius, 2007, p. 12

[7] В. Прибојевић, *О подријетлу и згодама Славена*, ЈАЗУ, Загреб, 1951, 166. стр.

a son of Cadmus or **Kadmos** - the famous Greek mythical hero - and his wife Harmonia. The same myth tells us that Cadmus founded the city of Thebes; its inhabitants were called *Cadmeans* after him. But, who was this Cadmus? The plainest answer was given by Diodorus Siculus, quoting Hecataeus of Abdera (*Bibliot. Historica 40.3*)**:**

At once, therefore, the aliens (Israelites) *were driven from the country, and the most outstanding and active among them banded together and, as some say, were cast ashore to Greece and certain other regions; their leaders were notable men, chief among them being Danaus and* ***Cadmus****. But the greater number were driven into what is now called Judaea, which is not far distant from Egypt and was at that time utterly uninhabited. The colony was headed by a man called Moses* (...) *They built Jerusalem there and other cities, chose judges, divided in twelve tribes and raised a temple, n which there were no pictures of gods, because Moses woud not let anyone picture their Divinity in any human form* (...)

Diodorus wrote about Jews enslaved in Egypt. By confirming the biblical report, he tells us that a part of Jews left Egypt with Moses.[8] And then adds that the other part went to Greece, led by Danaus and **Cadmus**. And while we know who Moses was, and while some of the historians equate Danaus with Dan from the Bible, only Cadmus remains a mystery.

[8] Exodus 13:17-22

What do we know about Cadmus for now? We know that he led a part of Jews from Egypt, and that he went to Greece together with Danaus. As a matter of fact, history tells us that Jews first went to Israel (called Phoenicia) - Promised land, and then to Greece, after the Assyrian exile in the 8th century. So, if Danaus is Dan, as told by some historians, and if Cadmus is one of the Israelite leaders, as we have seen, than Cadmus is none other than **Gad** from the Bible. This Gad was Dan's brother (Greek Danaus), and both of them were indeed the leaders of Israelite tribes. They were sons of Jacob, son of Isaac, son of Abraham - progenitor of Jews and many other nations. Abraham was a descendant of **Shem**, son of Noah.

If we compare Cadmus with Gad, we will see that the name *Cadmus* is only a Greek variant of the name ***Gad*** and his tribe. The table for comparison below will give us more details**:**

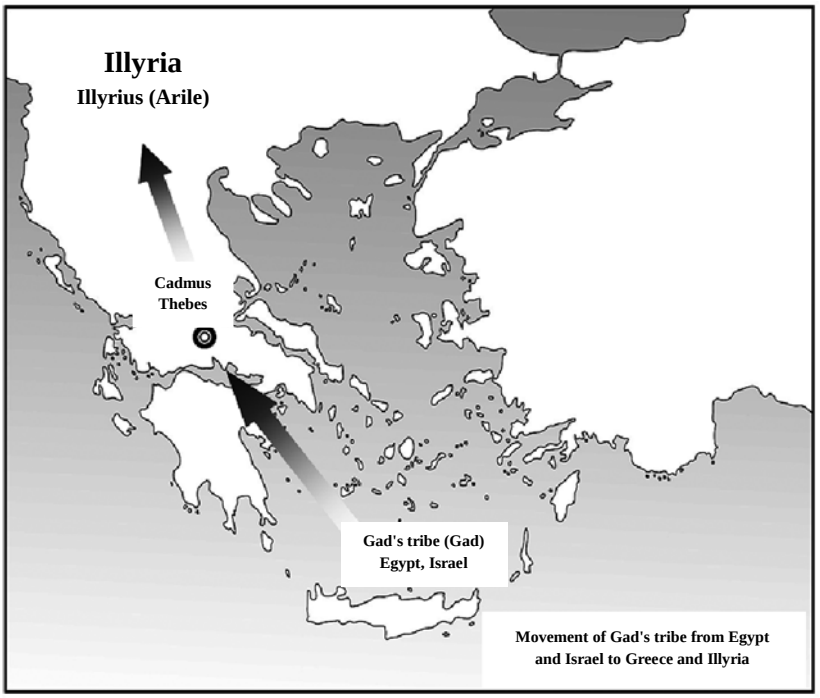
CADMUS (KADMUS, K-D-M)	**GAD** (GADIM, G-D-M)
The name *Cadmus* is of Semitic origin	The name *Gad* is of Semitic (Hebrew) origin
Cadmus escaped from Egypt	Gad escaped from Egypt
Cadmus escaped with Danaus	Gad escaped with Dan
Cadmus' brother was Egyptus	His brother was Joseph Egyptian
The other part of refugees was led by Moses	The other part of refugees was led by Moses
He is from Phoenicia (Israel)	He is from Phoenicia (Israel)
His youngest son's name was **Illyr**(**ius**)	His youngest son's name was **Arile**

It's quite clear from this table that Greek Cadmus is the same person as biblical Gad, whereas Greek Illyrius (Serb. *Ilirije*) is the same person as biblical Arile (Serb. *Arilije*). Afterall, the very name *Cadmus* is essentially the same as the Hebrew name *Gad*, especially if it's written in Hebrew plural - *Gadim*, which means Gadites or Gad's tribe (letter *g* becomes *k* or *c* in Indo-European language). Even the mainstream historians confirm the fact that the name Cadmus is of Semitic (Hebrew) origin. Besides, it is said that Cadmus was a leader of 'aliens' (i.e. Hebrews) from Egypt, together with Danaus (Dan) and Moses. Everything is clear here. This would mean that Illyrians got that name after Arile, son of Gad. And this means that the Israelite tribe of Gad was among Serbs. To be more precise, Gad's tribe inhabited Israel after escaping from Egypt, after which they moved to Greece (Cadmus and Thebes), and finally colonized the lands of Serbs in the North, to whom they gave their name *Illyrians* (*Arilians*).[9] This is a proof that Israelite tribes were famous in the ancient times, and that their leaders were revered among foreigners.

That's how a part of Serbs was named Illyrians after Gad's son Arile, because that part of Gadites moved to the lands of Serbs, after having been exiled from Assyria and Egypt before that. This would also mean that among Serbs there were descendants of **Shem**, son of Noah, too, despite the fact that Serbs were in majority descendants of **Tiras**,

[9] Genesis 46:16

son of Japheth, son of Noah. This information is useful for our next chapter.



The origin of Serbian name

We have previously seen that Serbs descended from Tiras, son of Japheth; that Serbs were called *Thracians* after Tiras; and that Serbs were called *Illyrians* after Arile, son of Gad and descendant of Shem. Now, the only thing that remains to be revealed is the origin of the Serbian

name itself. Let us see how Serbs got their name and after whom.

In order to answer that question, first, it is needed to explain the connection between Serbs and the ancient India. Beside Serbian progenitor Tiras, and beside all the nations which wandered through Balkan and mixed with Serbs, a part of Serbian ancestors came from **India**. This is proved by following data**:**

1) Serbian and classical Indian language - sanskrit - are very identical and have many similar words. A lot of studies were made about this subject; and besides, Indian and Serbian language belong to the same language group - Indo-European. Both Hindus and Serbs are of the same Indo-European origin. They are the only two nations in the world which can pronounce complex consonant groups, as in case of the name *Serbs* (Serb. ***Srbi***). Of all the so-called Indo-European languages, similar to some extent, Serbian and classical Indian are the most identical;[10]

2) There is a great number of toponyms in India which resemble the toponyms in Serbia. Though it cannot be a crucial proof, it further directs us to the path of truth. Some of those toponyms are**:** region Semberia,[11] Dunai and Dunai region, Nisadesh, Sarbaria, Sarbara, Sarbana,

[10] More information about it in**:** Бранислава Божиновић, *Речник српско-санскртских речи*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2000.

[11] In later chapter we'll see that in Indo-European languages, the letter *m* usually tranforms into letter *r*, so we get *Serberia* instead of Semberia.

Sarbat, Drvar, Drava, Raška, Lech, etc. More confirmation comes from the Serbian oral tradition.

3) One of the old sagas tells us that Serbs came exactly from India**:**

Lord of Hosts, how passing great the marvel!
The heavens roar and the earth trembles!
And the rocky shores are beaten by the sea.
But behold and see! 'This not the heavens' roar,
Nor the earth's trembling, nor beating of the sea,
But 'tis the great treasure shared by the saints:
Saint Peter and Saint Nicholas, Saint John
And Saint Elijah, and Saint Pantaleon,
And Blessed Virgin Mary with them;[12]
Down her white face are the fast tears falling,
Asked by Elijah the Thunderer:
'Blessed Virgin Mary, good sister of ours!
Why are you so sad, why are your tears falling?'
And Blessed Virgin Mary makes answer:
'Oh Elijah the Thunderer, dear brother of mine!
How can I not be sad, after my travel from India,
From India, the cursed land?
In India, great blasphemy rules the land:
Youth lost respect for their elders,
Children lost respect for their parents,
Parents abandoned their brood,

[12] The mention of Christian saints is a typical anachronism in this poem, because it had been being transferred through generations.

May they be condemned by The Only God!
Godfathers prosecute each other;
They bring false witnesses,
With no faith, nor pure heart,
taking each other's fortunes;
Brothers challenge each other to fight,
Brother-in-law dishonour sister-in-law,
And brother calls her sister not.'[13]

Hindus had always been famous for their polytheism in Ancient, as well as Modern ages, so it is no wonder that it is written in this poem that Serbs escaped from 'the cursed India', where blasphemy rules.

There is an another poem which tells us a story about Serbs and India**:**

Hey, you two brothers in Christ,
Have you yet come from the land of ***India****?*
Have you seen my dear old mother there?
Have my brothers and my little sisters
already got married there (...)*?*

Or the excerpt from this song, in which we can find the mention of 'our land India'**:**

Oh Gray Živa, Gray and Powerful One,
Oh gray and powerful dove!
From where have you come?
Gray and powerful dove makes answer:

[13] Јован Деретић, *Српска народна епика*, Филип Вишњић, Београд, 2000, 303. стр.

I have traveled through our land India.
I have passed through Hindustan,
And through that desolate Tartary,
The Dark Hindu and Tartary.
I have come to see my Lord,
Our great god Triglav.
The same is told by another old poem**:**
A fight was fought by Serberians,
Our host Koledo, oh our Svarog!
In that land of ***Serberia****,*
in the cursed land of India.
Fight was fought for very long,
a hundred thousands of long years...

In Serbian oral tradition many wars with the Hindus, Chinese ('Manchurians') and Mongolians (Tatars) are well preserved. One poem tells a story about them:

Near the dreadful river Chuy,
with the weary horses,[14]
bloody battles do they fight,
longlasting battles with the Tatars,
the angry Tatars, and Manchurians,
our greatest fiends (...)[15]

[14] River Chuy is situated in Central Asia, close to North India.
[15] Аљоша Бранков Арсеновић*, Обредне пјесме древних Срба из Индије*, Мирослав, Београд, 2008.

Therefore, that part of ancestors of Serbs escaped India and came to East Europe from Asia around 1400 BC, and from there to Balkan, having joined their compatriots.[16] (More about them in chapter 'Who were the Wends?').

4) Beside almost complete matching between many Serbian and Sanskrit words, beside Serbian toponyms in India and Serbian oral tradition, the connection between Serbs and ancient Indians/Hindu is further proven by the great similarity between their religions, which are not similar only as in case of all other polytheistic religions, but much more. Even the names of 'gods' and 'goddesses' both in Serbian and vedic Hindu pantheon are identical.

We will see the importance of this connection between this part of Serbian ancestors and Indians in later passages.

As all ancient nations did it, so did the ancient Indians remember their progenitors and ancestors, including **Noah** and his three sons**: Shem**, **Ham** and **Japheth**. Hindu story about the Great Flood is widely known. It tells us that the only man who survived the Flood was called Manu (Ma-**Nu**, *ma* stands for *water*). Manu also had three sons, who were called**:** S'harm, K'harm and Japati. Japati or Prajapati is the same as Japheth; obviously, K'harm is biblical Ham,

[16] Мавро Орбини, *Краљевство Словена*, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 1968, 6. стр (Serbs from India were definitely of partly different ethnic origin than those Serbs who lived in Balkan, but they were both of mainly Indo-European origins.)

and S'harm is Shem. We should remember that Shem was called S'harm or **Sarm** by Indians/Hindus.[17]

Thereupon, according to an ancient Persian legend, the only one who survived the Great Flood was a man called king Fereydun, whose nickname was *Apam Napat*, which means *Son of waters*. This Fereydun, as the Persian Noah, also had three sons**:** Salm, Tur and Iraj, though sometimes Djapatischta (Japheth) is mentioned. In the Book of Kings it is written that Salm was progenitor of peoples of Near East and all the lands west of Persia. It means that **Salm** is the Persian version of biblical Shem - the same as S'harm is an Indian version (even the names are identical). This is why all the lands west of Persia were called **Sarm**(at)**ia** by Persians.

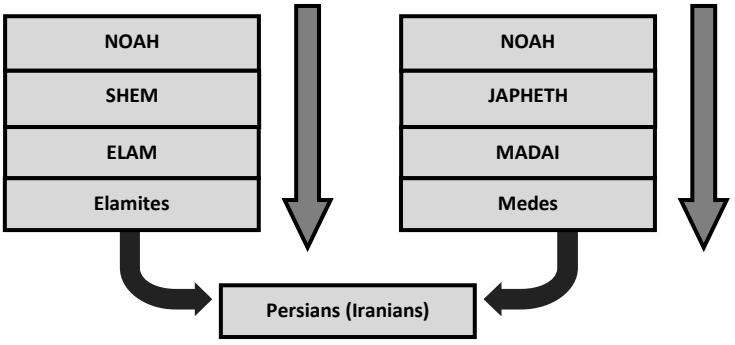
(We have said that all ancient nations, including Hindu and Persian people, preserved memory of the Great Flood in form of various legends, because in the most ancient times, all nations lived on one land, i.e. continent.)[18]

In much later times, all the lands north and north-west of Persia were called Sarmatia by old Greeks and Romans. Their *Sarmatia* referred to such a large area that they had to divide it into two parts**:** European and Asian Sarmatia. All the tribes living in that area they called by the same name - *Sarmatians*, which replaced former *Scythians*. That

[17] A. C. Custance, *Noah's Three Sons: Human History in Three Dimensions*, Zondervan Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, 1975
[18] Genesis 10:25

is where the confusion about the identity of Sarmatians and Scythians among modern historians comes from.

However, there was also one specific nation in the area which wore the original name of Sarmatians, and which was closely linked to Scythians, as Herodotus informed us. An interesting fact here is that almost all of those rare researchers of the Serbs' origin, together with the famous slavists, agree that **Serbs** and **Sarmatians** are one and the same.[19] The Sarmatians are related to Scythians, as said by Herodotus. A great number of **Iranic** tribes, which lived near the Black Sea, were called *Scythians* by Old Greeks. Iranic is the same as Persian, and Persians descended from Elam, son of Shem, and Madai, son of Japheth.[20]



[19] П. Ј. Шафарик, *О пореклу Словена*, Словенски институт, Нови Сад, 1998. (it is said that *Sarmatians* is a corrupted form of *Serbs* or vice-versa)

[20] The origin of Persians from Elam (Elamites) and Madai (Madians/Medes) can easily be proven by biblical and non-biblical historical reports.

Knowing Sarmatians are the same as Serbs, and that Sarmatians descended from Elamite Scythians, it'not hard to conclude that Sarmatians were a mix of Serbs (who are descendants of Tiras, son of Japheth) and Scythians (who were descendants of Elam, son Shem, as well as Madai). The connection between Madai and Serbs is confirmed by Arab sources,[21] while the following information gives us more detail about Elam and Serbs.

Famous Roman writer Pliny ennumerated the names of Scytho-Sarmatian tribes**:** Antes, Roxolani, Iazyges, Alans, Aorsi and Siraces. Byzantine chronicles equated the Antes with **Serbs** (Slavs). Jordanes wrote that Antes, Wends and Slavs are the same people. Then, Euro-Asian tribe Aorsi was called Yentsai and Antsai by Chinese, which is very similar to *Antes* (Serbs). And if Aorsi are Antes (Serbs), then it is no wonder there is a river in Dalmatia[22] called Aorsa, which would be renamed to Raša in later times.[23] Also, an Elamite tribe was called Anzan, as well as their capital city. There is a large number of toponyms in Elam, Persia and Mesopotamia which resemble the name *Serbs* (Serb. *Srbi*).[24] Even one Alanic tribe was called Spales or

[21] Ђорђе Јанковић, *Српске громиле*, Свесловенски савез, Београд, 1998, 6. стр.

[22] Dalmatia was named after an **Illyrian** tribes called Dalmatae.

[23] Rasciani or Rasenni is another name for Serbs.

[24] Pliny the Elder, *Natural History*, ed. W. P. Thayer, Univesity of Chicago, Chicago, 2009 (other ancient historians wrote about Serbs and names which resemble of their name, too, like Ptolomy, Tacitus, Procopius, Jordanes, etc.)

Spares, while we know of **Spores** as a synonym for Serbs. It cannot be a coincidence that Elamites were called by the name ***Elymaei*** by Greeks, which was at the same time the name of one **Illyrian** tribe. Likewise, another Illyrian tribe was called **Parti**, while we know of Parti as an old name for Persians - descendants of Elam.[25] And in order to add more impressiveness, we will now say that Elamites were known as **Halams**, too, while it is widely known that the most ancient name for Balkan was Helm or Haemus![26] A Greek myth tells us that Hae(l)mus is the eponym of the Haemus (Balkan) mountains, and the mythical **Thracian** king.[27] Finally, we could say that one non-established state of Serbs from 19th century was called Holmia or Helmia, deriving its name from a Serbian word *helm*, which means *hill*, *mountain*.[28] Before we move on, it is interesting to note that the unacomplished ruler of Holmia - Nikola Vasojević - wrote a book called *History of Holmia*, which should have been used in propaganda for justification of his new independent state, emphasizing that his Holmia would be 'legal heir of the pre-Nemanjić state of Serbia, **which lasted from 495 to 1160 AD**'.[29]

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[25] J. Lempriere, *Classical Dictionary*, Routhledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1788, p. 449

[26] Ibid, p. 222

[27] Robert Graves, *Boreas*, *The Greek Myths*, Penguin Books, London, 2011

[28] Др Љубо Дурковић-Јакшић, *Србијанско-црногорска сарадња 1830-1851*, САНУ, Београд, 1957, 54. стр.

[29] Слободан Јарчевић, *Историјске скривалице*, ЗИПС, Београд, 1999, 90. стр.

Besides all of this, there are many foreign historians who consider Serbs and all other peoples of former Yugoslavia to be descendants of Elam, and that they are closely related to Iranians - a fact which is confirmed even by mainstream historians.

Another proof for equating Sarmatians and ancestors of Serbs comes from lingustics. Namely, Greeks could not pronounce name *Srbi*; that is why they placed a vowel in the first syllable, as almost all the nations did it, so we got *S**e**rbs*, or similar words. But then, it was even harder to pronounce *-rb-*, so that *b* later became *m*; letters *b*, *v* and *m* are interchangeable in all Indo-European languages, as in Greek, so we got *Sarmatians* (*-ati-* is a Greek suffix for national designation):

Srbi --> Sarbi --> Sarmi --> Sarmati(ans)

It is no strange at all to get *Sarmatians* out of *Serbs* or vice-versa, because we have similar situation in number of other languages**:**

Magyar**:** *Szerbek* (or *Ratzi*)
Mongolian**:** *Serbud*
Dutch**:** *Serviers*
Norwegian**:** *Serbere*
Azerbaijani**:** *Serbler*
Turkish**:** *Sirplar*
Romanian**:** *Sarbi*
Polish**:** *Serbowie*
Japanese**:** *Serubia*

Name for Serbs in other languages is mostly similar to the word *Serbi*. Everyone except Serbs and Hindus place a vowel in Serbian name, in order to pronounce it easily.

Here is another argument. Name *Sarmatians* traces its origin to the Ancient ages, and it had been used until 11th century. It is written that they lived near Caucasus, Black Sea, Don and Dnieper river, later extending all the way to Vistula and Donau river - and these are exactly the places which are called **'Slavic homeland'** by modern historians.

In the already mentioned work it is said that Serbs and Sarmatians are the very same nation. A Roman Catholic bishop from 10th century wrote the following**:**

Sarmatians (...) *were then called Sirbs.*

And from the same author - plain and concrete**:**

Sarmatian people are Sirbs (Serbs).[30]

After seeing the connection between Sarmatians and Serbs, we can go back to the connection between Indians or Hindus and Serbs. Namely, we have seen that the name *Sarmatians* derives from the name of Persian/Indian *Sarm* (biblical Shem). We have seen that a part of Serbs came from India. And finally, we've seen that Sarmatians are the same as Serbs. Therefore, if *Sarmatians* comes from the name *Shem*, does not this mean that Serbs got their name after **Shem**, and that their name is just a corrupted version of it, so to say?

[30] П. Ј. Шафарик, *О пореклу Словена*, Словенски институт, Нови Сад, 1998, 58. стр.

Again, additonal proof comes from linguistics. It isn't a coincidence that *Shem* means *name*, but some famous and notable name. It can also mean *character*, *man*, *fame*, etc. On the other hand, the name *Serbs* has a couple of similar meanings**:** *man*, *kinsman*, *hero*, mostly referring to some notable and moral. It is almost the same meaning! Slavists wrote about this kind of etymology of the Serbian name, as well as many modern Serbian historians.[31]

In the end, we could mention that Ossetians, who live in Ossetia, Russia, today, are **Alans** by origin. As we have seen, Alans are one of **Sarmatian** tribes. A people called **Pashtuns** are related to them, and they are of East-**Iranic** origin. The largest Pashtun tribe is called **Sarbans**. They believe they got their name after their ancestor **Sarban** (Sarman, Srban), who was one of THREE sons of certain Rashid - 'father of all Pashtuns'. This is a similar story to the one about biblical Noah, Indian Manu or Persian king Fereydun![32]

Even Byzantine historians mentioned Sarbans near the mountain Caucasus, from where their ancestors came to live in Central Asia. They have lived there till this day in

[31] Доброслав Јевђевић, *Од Индије до Србије*, Фамилет, Београд, 2000, 10. стр.

[32] The Pashtun legend is just another version of biblical report about Noah and his three sons, though some other legends mixed with this Pashtun tradition, so that Pashtuns now say that Rashid's three sons are progenitors of their own three tribes, not the three main groups of world nations.

number of 36 million souls.[33] It is widely known that the ancient author Ptolemy wrote about one Caucasian people called **Serbs**.

Therefore, Serbs were named after **Shem**, son of Noah, because those Serbs who came from India descended from Elam, son of Shem, son of Noah. It means that Serbs are descendants of **Tiras**, son of Japheth, and of **Elam**, son of Shem - ancestor and progenitor of the so called Semitic nations, Hebrews above all. That is where the expression *antisemitism* comes from.

And while Serbs were called *slaves* by all the medieval Western writers, lead by Vatican, and while their Serbian name was thought to mean *slaves*; while Slavs were called *slave race* by Austri-Hungaria; while both Jews and Serbs in the dawn of World war were thought to be *inferior race* that should be ruled by the Germans, shouting at the same time that *Serbia must die* (Germ. *Serbien muss sterbien!*); while Serbs were called *Scythian bastard slaves* by the leaders of Ustasha organization, who derived the Serbian name out of word for *itch*/*scabies* (Serb. *svrab*); and while modern historians themselves, even the Serbian ones, still affirm that *Serbs* means *slaves* and muddy *slave shoes*, it is only our already explained interpretation which proves that Serbs were named after glorious **Shem** - progenitor of Serbs, Jews and all the Semitic nations!

[33] Миле Недељковић, *Лексикон народа света*, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 2001, 362. стр.

Serbs, as descendants of Elam, son of Shem, and Tiras, son of Japheth, were called *Sarmatians*, while they called themselves by the name *Serbs*. But then, why weren't they called after Tiras - their ancestor, and why did they take the name of Semites (Sarmatians, Serbians) if they weren't in majority?

We can find the answer in case of Bulgarians. They are a mix of seven native Slavic (Serbian) tribes and Turko-Mongolian tribe of Bulgarians. Though Serbs assimilated the Bulgarians, as they were in majority, and though they spoke Japhethic ('Indo-European'), Serbian language, the seven Serbian tribes, however, received the foreign name for their area of settlement - Bulgaria(ns). Bulgarians were thus a minor ruling class among Slavs in the beginning. This is why it is logical to assume that in ancient times Semites were those who 'ruled' in lands where Japheth's or Tiras' descendants were in majority. A quite interesting biblical prophecy tells us exactly that Japhethites should be under the protection of Semites**:**

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.[34]

Summing up, we can say that in some places the name *Sarmatians* was in use, while in other it was *Serbs*, as they called themselves. Eventually the name *Sarmatians* would disappear during the Middle Ages, and would be replaced by *Serbs* and other tribal names, as well as *Slavs*.

[34] Genesis 9:27

The origin of name *Rasciani*

Regarding the origin of Serbian name, we should say something about the other old name for Serbs - Rasciani (Rasenni, Serb. *Rašani*). As we know, this name was a medieval designation for one part of Balkan Serbs; and not only that - it originates from much older times; Serbs were called *Rasciani* by Germans and Austrians, Magyars still call them *Ratzi*, while Russians bear quite a similar name. At the beginning of the 18th century a famous Magyar revolutionist called Francis Rakoczi wrote about Serbs in the following manner**:**

Oh dear God, do these Ratzi sprout from ground or do they fall from the sky like rain?[35]

Medieval Serbia, during the time of Nemanjić dynasty, was called **Rascia** (Serb. *Raška*). The capital was **Ras**, and today there is a nearby town called **Raška**. But what is the origin of the name *Rascia* or *Rasciani*, referring to Serbs? Did it appear in Middle Ages or in much older times?

First, let's take a look at toponyms in Serbia and near Serbia which resemble the name *Rascia* (*Rasciani*, *Raši*, *Rasenni*...). In modern Serbia these toponyms are**:** Rasen near Kruševac, river Rasina, Ras, Raška region and river Raška (they are all in vicinity of an old town Arsa, which is considered by some to be the eponym of Ras), a village

[35] В. Рајичевић-Псуњски, *Хрвати у светлу историјске истине*, Београд, 1944, 70. стр.

called Rašovka, Raskaj and Raskovo in Kosovo, etc. In nearby Bulgaria these are the toponyms which resemble the ancient Serbian name**:** Rasen, river Rasitsa (Rositsa), and village Raškovo near Sophia. In Croatia**:** Rašćani and Rašeljke, Raško polje, Rasna near Brestovac (there are many places with this name in Serbia, Croatia and one in Romania), river Aorsa or Raša in Istria, etc. In Macedonia there is a town Rasen, as well as in the North of Greece - Rasen (Rosna), near the border with Macedonia. There is Arsa in the Bay of Kotor also, and so on.

Then, certain Arab sources mention **Arsaniya** people, as one of three main Russian tribes. They are also called Saqaliba - an Arab name for **Serbs**. In Russia there are people called Erzya, whose name originates from a word *arsan* - so says even the mainstream scientific view. Some believe that Russian city Ryazan is of the same etymology as all these toponyms. In nearby Estonia there is a village Rassina. And of course, we have Russia and Russians.[36]

And this is not all. Near Aorsa (Raša) river in Istria, in North Italy, there is a place called Rasina. City of Arezzo is close to it, which is similar to Aorsi, Arsa and Arsaniya or Ar**t**haniya, because Italians and their ancestors would pronounce *t* as *c* (*zz* in this case). And finally, an ancient nation lived precisely in that region of Italy - Etruscans, who called themselves by the name *Rasenni* or *Rasna*.

[36] W. M. Watt, P. Cachia, *A History of Islamic Spain*, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 2001, p. 85

All of the listed toponyms which resemble the Serbian name - from North Italy, through Balkan, to the East of Bulgaria - testify about the places where Serbs lived in the most ancient times. This is also confirmed by the simple fact that Illyrio-Thracians lived in those places, for whom we have shown to be the ancestors of Serbs. There is nothing to be debated here. But still, we haven't answered our question**:** What is the origin of the name *Rasciani*? Perhaps the mentioned Etruscans can give us the answer.

We won't talk about the origin and ethnic identity of Etruscans, but we will only mention their connection with Serbs and their name. There are those who believe Serbian and Etruscan name *Rasenni* or *Rascia*(*ni*) have nothing in common. However, the Greek and Roman name for these Etruscans denies their allegation, because they called them *Tyrrhenians* and *Tyrsenoi* - the name used by Herodotus for **Thracians** (Serbs), though it is obvious that this name resembles the original name for Thracians - Thirasians. Another name for Etruscans was *Tusci* or *Tursci* (Toscany in Italy was named after them) - again, the name used in Egyptian sources for Thracians, as a part of the so called *Sea People*.[37]

Moreover, many old and modern historians believed Etruscans to be the same as Thracians (though this is not entirely correct), while some thought Etruscans to be the

[37] J. H. Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt: Historical Documents from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1906

famous 'Trojans'. We have already seen that Thracians are Serbs, and we will see in our next chapter the connection between Trojans and Thracians. Therefore, it is obvious that a part of Etrsucans consisted of **Thracians**. They both had the name *Rasenni*. Now let us see its origin.

Namely, before Etruscans and the emergence of Rome, one of the earliest rulers of Italy was ***Cranus Rasenus***, as shown by a very valuable document by Annius of Viterbo. It's written that Rasenus was a son of Janus. And who was Janus? As biblical mythographers and the document itself tell us, 'god' Janus was an Italic version of biblical Noah - the only man who survived the Great Flood, and who was deified by Italic tribes - the same thing that was done by all other nations concerning Noah and his sons**:** Japheth, Shem and Ham (Tiras was called 'god Thrax' by Thracian Serbs, as his descendants). This would mean that Cranus Rasenus (Cran Rasen) was one of Noah's sons. But which one**:** Japheth, Shem or Ham?[38]

The same author's given us the answer. He wrote that Noah himself ruled Italy after the Flood, having banished all Ham's descendants, 'who had corrupted our people'. After restituting monotheism, Noah's (Janus') son Cranus Rasenus took the throne. His name means *The Crowned One* or *King*. He was also called *good Patriarch and King*, similar to Shem in the Scriptures. The only son of Noah

[38] Richard Lynche, *An Historical Treatise of the Travels of Noah into Europe*, Adam Islip, London, 1601, p. 21

who did not stray away from the path of truth, goodness and God's laws was exactly Shem. He was the one who succeeded Noah and ruled Italy, followed by descendants of Ham, who brought back polytheism, and whose history through Rome and Etruria is quite known to us all.[39]

Even the Roman historical sources indirectly confirm that Noah and Shem ruled Italy and revived monotheism**:**

On the Capitoline hill, so famed in after-days as the great high place of Roman worship, Saturnia, or the city of Saturn, the great Chaldean god, had in the days of dim and distant antiquity been erected. Some revolution had then taken place - the graven images of Babylon had been abolished - the erecting of any idol had been prohibited. [40]

If Shem was thus called 'Cranus Rasenus', or simply, 'king Rasen',[41] and if he ruled Italy, including Etruria, then it would be logical to assume that Etruscans and the related Thracians (Serbs) were named Rasenni or Rasciani after him. That's how Serbs got their second name again after Shem - father of Serbs, Jews and all Semites.[42]

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[39] Ibid.

[40] Aurelius Victor, *Origo Gentis Romanae*, ed. H. Haniszewski et all, Canisius College, Buffalo, 2004, p. 4 (Prohibition of idol worship and erecting graven images of God is an essential part of monotheistic laws, and we know that Hebrews were the only monotheistic nation in Ancient Ages.)

[41] Or 'king **from** Rasen', because in Mesopotamia there was an ancient city called Rasen or Resen, near Babylon.

[42] Does Greek Cranaus has to do anything with this Latin Cranus (Cranus Rasenus), especially if we know that Greek Cranaus was considered to be the second oldest king of Athens and founder of monogamy, having lived

Who were the Wends?

Concerning the origin of Serbian name and the origin of Serbs who came from India, we should also mention one more name for Serbs - ***Wends*** (Vinides, Veneti). This is known to all the historians, that Wends is a synonymous name for a part of Serbs. The mainstream history also tells us that Polabian **Slavs**, to which Serbs belong, are called Wends by another name. However the following facts will confirm that Wends are the Serbs who came exactly from **India** around 1400 BC**:**

1) Firstly, Wends are mentioned in India. Bhinda or **Vhinda** is a place in India, in the North-East of **Vindhya** mountains. A part of Serbs thus came to East and Central Europe via Black Sea shores, Central Asia and India.

2) Lusatic Serbs, the only remains of Central-European Serbs, are still called Wends by Germans. Finnish people and Estonians call Russia by the name Venaja, Venema...

3) Then, a part of Germany was once called *The Land of Wends*, while today there is a region in Germany called *Wendland*, referring to Luchow-Dannenberg county.

4) Numerous Central-Europe Slavic rulers were called *Wendish kings*, or sometimes even the ***Sarmatian*** *kings* by medieval historians. As we know, names *Sarmatians* and *Wends* refer to the same people - Serbs. After all, on the

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in the time od Deucalion flood (a Greek version of the biblical Flood), meaning that his description is close to the one of Cranus and biblical Shem?

Roman *Tabula Peutingeriana* we find one nation called *Sarmatae Venadi*. Pliny the Elder called them *Sarmatian Wends*. In addition, rulers of Germans wore the crown in which they incorporated the title *king of Wends*, having carried it from 12th till 20th century! While the Baltic land, where a part of Wends lived and where a country Wendia was situated, was called *European Sarmatia* by Roman writers; Baltic sea was called *Sarmatian ocean*. Also, on the Baltic shore there was a Wendish estuary. Carpathian mountains in modern Romania were called Sarmatian and Wendish mountains, but also *Montes Serrorum*. They got their name after Carpi - a **Dacian** tribe (we will later see the connection between Dacians, Getae and Thracians).[43]

5) Wends of Central Europe and Baltic region were called *Surpe* and *Surmente* by old-English kings.[44]

6) Even the mainstream historians equate Wends with the Polabian Slavs (Serbs).

Therefore, all the facts confirm that this name *Wends* refer to Slavs. Only its etymology is not known. There are two hypothesis**:** the first one tells us that it derives from a Latin word for *desire* (accidentally or not, the name *Tiras* has the very same meaning); and according to the second

[43] Mainstream historians tried to prove that Slavs lived in areas where Wends lived before them, and where Sarmatians had lived before Wends, saying that many authors made a mistake by equating these three allegedly different nations. Of course, if we take into account all of the above arguments, their view cannot be supported by historical facts.

[44] П. Ј. Шафарик, *О пореклу Словена*, Словенски институт, Нови Сад, 1998, 58. стр.

theory, it derived from the Celtic word *vindo*, meaning *white*. This theory could also be linked to the story about Serbs who came from India, because originally white and brighthaired Serbs would differ from Hamitic darkskinned Indians. Finally, third hypothesis is that the name *Wends*, *Vinides*, *Vindians* simply derives from the name of **India**.

There are also some ethnonyms which are synonymous with the name *Wends***:** Vinides, Veneti, Eneti, etc. Though the modern science is trying to prove that these are the names of different nations, we will now see that they refer to the same nation - Wends.

Adriatic and Italian Veneti were also called Wends and were surrounded by Illyrians in the East and Etruscans in the West, while considered to be an **Illyrian** tribe. Roman historians described them as 'the greatest nation' - in the same way as Herodotus described Thracians (i.e. Illyrians, Serbs). Venice/Venetia was named after them, while Lake Constance (Germ. *Bodensee*) was called *Venetus Lacus*. Even the old name of Vienna (Serb. *Beč*) was Vindobona, while Slovenians call it *Dunaj*, after the river Donau. As far as Slovenians are concerned, they think of themselves as descendants of Veneti.[45]

Byzantine chroniclers added Eneti to Antes and Slavs - two synonymous names for Serbs. Jordanes equated them with Wends. Eneti, Veneti, Wends, Slavs and Antes - they are all the names for Serbian ancestors.

[45] From Wends derived Vindobona, and from Vindobona derived **Vienna**.

There was a Gaulic (Celtic) tribe called Veneti. They were probably assimilated by Gauls, keeping their own name. Caesar wrote about them in his *De Bello Gallico*.

And finally, the Baltic Veneti or Wends lived around the river Vistula and in modern Poland. Numerous cities and regions of Central and Eastern Europe were named after them. A Catholic bishop wrote a line about them, having described them as the biased Old Greek writers would do, the Vatican-based Western medieval historians and even the modern foreign politicians**:**

Venedians, the dreadful and the most terrible human race (...)[46]

This citation resembles all those old and long-lasting descriptions of Serbs as schismatics, judaists, barbarians, savages, cannibals, etc. Doesn't it fit to all of those ancient descriptions of Thracians, medieval depictions of Slavic peoples, and even the modern ones, culminating in the 20th century, when Serbs are without exception being shown in Hollywood movies as the greatest murderers and villains?

So, those were all the areas inhabited by Wends since the most ancient times, having fought with Germans and

[46] H. Zoll-Adamikowa, Wczesnosredniowieczne cmentarzyska cialopalne Slowian na terenie Polski I, Wroclaw-Warszawa-Krakow-Gdansk 1975, 282-283 (From the letter of Winfrid Boniface - Roman Catholic 'Saint Boniface' - sent to Aethebald, king of British Mercia, in 8th century. In that letter Wends are depicted as a nation which consider marriage to be the most important thing in man's life, though it does not change the fact that Boniface called them *the most terrible human race*, similar to as Jews were labeled throughout history.)

Celts for centuries. They eventually lost the battle in 1147 AD after the so called Wendish crusade. The only remains of Central-European and East-European Serbs, who came from India, thus called Vindians, are Lusatian Serbs.

Therefore, it is quite clear that the name *Wends* refer to the part of the ancient Serbs who came from India, after which it probably derived. There are even some legends of Croats, a people identical to Serbs, which tell us of their origin from India. They are called 'Vejske Povede', which describe *Indra* (India) in the same way as the Serbian oral tradition.[47]

Though it was one of their homelands, Serbs did not come exactly from India. After the Flood they colonized areas in vicinity of Caspian Lake, Black Sea and Central Asia. The descendants of Tiras and Elam lived there, near India, China, Elam, Siberia, Persia and East Europe. Even the mainstream historians sometimes agree with this in one sense, because according to one theory, all of these lands are considered to be the homeland of Indo-European nations. This would imply that not only did Serbs live in there, but also all of the other European nations, i.e. all the descendants of Japheth. Also, in the mentioned area once there existed the so called 'Andronovo culture', which is dated to 2000 BC, immediately after the Flood, meaning it was of the earliest post-flood civilizations.[48] In the West it

[47] S. K. Skakač, *Hrvati do stoljeća VII*, Darko Sagrak, Zagreb, 2000.

[48] J. P. Mallory, *'Andronovo Culture'*, *Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture*, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, London, 1997

bordered the **Vinča civilization** (more about it in chapter 'Vinča civilization'); in the South and East were India and China, where a part of our ancestors had gone. Everything fits in well. And not only that, but also some mummified warriors of non-Asian origins were discovered in China. According to archaeologists, they were of **Iranic** or **Indo-European** origin, bright hair and light skin.[49] They were described in the same way as Thracians were described by Greek historians.

They were called *Tocharians* by conventional science of the 19th century, after a minor tribe which was probably of Japhetic origin, the same as Serbs were. It cannot be just a coincidence that their place of living in Asia was called ***Serica*** by old Roman historians, and the people living in there - ***Seres***. Some historians compare their name with a word for *wool*, because of the famous Silk Road (though silk in Chinese is *si*, and in Latin - *serum*), while others think of it as a synonym for *Sinae*, i.e. China. Although Serica was a part of China, and probably equated with it in later times, in an ancient historical record a different story was written**:**

The first known people of this area are Seres, famous for wool in their forests (...) *After Attacori we find Phruri and Tocharis, and in the interior, the Indian Casiri, which feed on human flesh, and above whom Scythians dwell.*[50]

[49] E. W. Barber, *The Mummies of Urumchi*, Pan Books, London, 1999

[50] Pliny the Elder, *Natural History*, ed. W. P. Thayer, , University of Chicago, Chicago, 2009

We know that Tocharians lived in Central Asia, and that they were assimilated by other ancient peoples. And as we have just seen, Seres lived next to these Tocharians, which means in Central Asia, not in China. Besides, it is written that they lived near the Oechardes river, which is today called Kaschgart. This river, and a city bearing the same name, are situated near the **Chuy** river, for which we have already seen it is mentioned in the Serbian tradition; this would mean that Serbs lived there and that *Seres* is a synonymous name for them.[51] That name preserved till the New Era, despite a part of Serbs having been assimilated with Chinese and other tribes, and despite the other part of Serbs having immigrated from there a long time ago.

A medieval writing also mentions Seres**:**

(...) *Seres belong to the same group of people, living in the end of the world* (...)[52]

The Seres are again mentioned as living near Indians and Bactrians, which means, in Central Asia.

There is even more evidence for Seres not being the same as Chinese. Namely, Roman historians already used the name *Sinae* for Chinese, while using *Seres* at the same time for another people, and never as synonym for *Sinae*. The capital of Serica was also called *Sere*, which makes

[51] W. Smith, '*Oechardes*', *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, Walton and Maberly, London, 1854

[52] S. H. Cross, O. P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor, *The Russian Primary Chronicle, Laurentian Text*, The Mediaeval Academy of America, Cambridge, 1953, p. 5

the assumed *Seres*' etymology out of the word for wool quite irrational. After all, why would someone call their own people, kingdom and capital after wool? Nothing similar has ever been noted in history of mankind. This fact gets even more accurate if we take into account that Carpathian mountains, after the arrival of Serbs from India round 1400 BC, were then called *Montes Serrorum*, as written by Ammianus Marcelinnus. It wasn't possible for them to be named after some silk-bug.[53] And in the end, does the ancient city of *Serres* or *Sirae* (today in Greece), mentioned even by Herodotus, too, have to do something with these Seres, especially if we know that it was situtated in a region called Serbia?

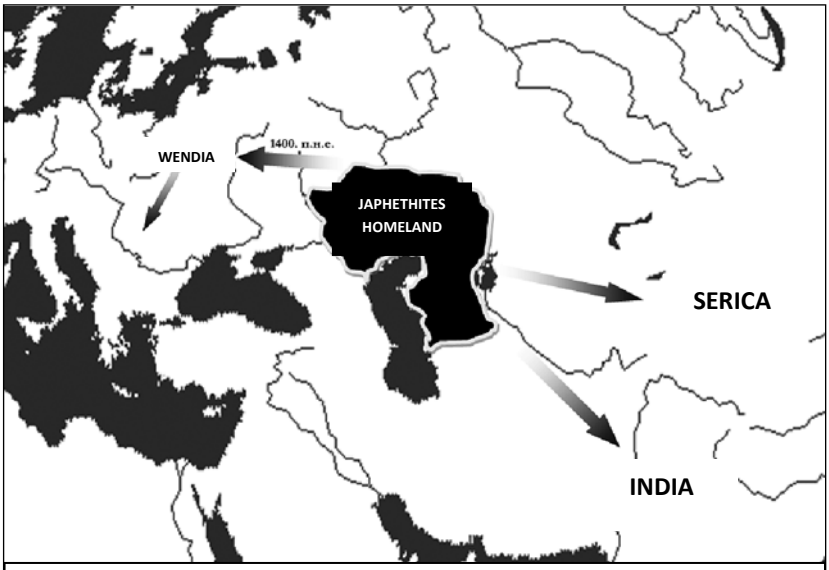
Beside ancient Serbian tradition, there are even some Chinese writings which tell us of contacts between them and the ancient Serbian ancestors (Seres, Wends)**:**

Serbs attacked our land thirty times from spring to this autumn. I dare to say if our armies marched against them from all our lands of Yajuj once in winter (...) *and twice every spring, we would easily beat them.*[54]

Nevertheless, the Elamite-Thracian ancestors of Serbs immigrated from Central Asia and India to the West, and then came to Eastern Europe. In the Eastern and Central Europe they were known as Wends (Veneti, Vinides), the same as the mentioned people in India. Unfortunately for

[53] Иво Вукчевић, *Словенска Германија*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2008.
[54] М. С. Милојевић. *Одломци историје Срба*, Београд, 1872, 59. стр.

them, many were destroyed or assimilated in Europe in later times, during the medieval Crusades.



Movement of Elamite-Tirasenian (Iranic-Thracian) Serbs to India and Central Asia, and from India to Scythia, Eastern Europe, South Europe and Balkan, around 1400 BC

Serbs and Hebrews

Kosovo and Metohija – holy Serbian land

We saw that Serbs partly originated from Tiras, son of Japheth, son of Noah, but partly from Elam, son of Shem, son of Noah. We have also seen that they got their name after Shem and that in the beginning, the Jewish tribe of Gad also settled among Serbs. However, apart from the tribe of Gad being present among the Thraco-Elamite Serbs, there is plenty of evidence that among the Serbs lived another Israeli tribe – **the tribe of Judah**. Judah was one of twelve founders of the Hebrew nation; a part of it colonized Serbian lands. However, in order to realize the connection between them and Serbian ancestors, it would be necessary to reveal the origins and identity of a nation which is still enigma for modern historians - **Trojans**.

The famous city of Troy was founded by Tros, who named the city after himself. The Greek myth tells us that Tros had a son named Ilus (Troy is also known as Ilion). Tros was the grandson of Dardanus, and Dardanus was Zeus's son. "Trojans" are also known as Dardanians, after Dardanus, and the area around Troy was called Dardania, as well as the near-by Dardanelle bay and the town of Dardanus. But, who Tros, Ilus and Dardanus really were? Once again, Josephus Flavius says that Dardanus is just

the Greek version of biblical Dar(d)a, son of Zerah and grandson of Judah. This is how the genealogy of the tribe of Judah looks like:

JUDAH (Tribe of Judah)	
Perez	Zerah
Hezron	Zimri
Hamul	Ethan
...	Heman
	Calcol
Jesus Christ	**Darda**

And whilst in the Holy Bible Zerah's descendants are mentioned by their names only 3 times, the descendants of Perez are mentioned in several places, and in more detail, mainly because King David and the Jesus Christ Himself descended from this lineage. And here are the two verses that mention Zerah's descendants, among which are Darah or Darda**:**

The sons of Zerah: Zimri, Ethan, Heman, Calcol and Darda, five in all.

And the other verse, concerning King Solomon**:**

He was wiser than any other man, including Ethan the Ezrahite, wiser than Heman, Calcol and Darda, the sons

of Mahol. And his fame spread to all the surrounding nations.[55]

The same names are mentioned in both these verses, with the difference that Zerah's sons are now called 'the sons of Mahol'. But, how can they both be Mahol's and Zerah's sons at the same time? Some Bible researches think that these are really the sons of Mahol, who was Zerah's descendant. And that is why when Ethan, Heman, Calcol and Darda or Darah are listed as Zerah's sons, the writer probably thinks on Zerah's **descendants**, whereas the word 'sons' is synonymous with 'descendants'. It is not uncommon that such a term to be used in the Bible. The above verse compares King Solomon with Mahol's sons and Zerah's descendants, and it is clear that they were prominent figures and were well-known around the world. We'll get back to this information a bit later.

Now, if Darda or Darah is really Dardanus the Troyan from Greek myth, that would mean that Darah, of the tribe of Judah, went from Israel to Greece and Asia Minor. Also, the most famous Roman historian – Tacitus – says that the tribe of Judah first settled on Crete, the Greek island which was once the home of the so called Minoan civilization**:**

There is a famous mountain in Crete called Ida; the local tribe, Idas, are also known as Judeans, since the barbarians have corrupted the common name. Others

[55] 1 Chronicles 2:6

claim that, during the reign of Isis in Egypt, this land was overpopulated, and that they, led by Jerusalem and Judas went to other lands.[56]

According to Tacitus, Mount Ida in Crete was named after Jews – **Judah**. Mountain of the same name is located in Asia Minor – Mount Ida, near the city of **Troy**. Greek myth tells us that Dardanus named these mountains after his son Ida (Judah), although this clearly shows that the mountain got its name from his grandparent Judah. But, Darda wasn't from Crete, but from further Peloponnesus, i.e. Arcadia – the Greek myth informs us. Arcadia was the center of the so called Greek Mycenaean civilization. This civilization's capital was the famous city of Mycenae in Peloponnese, which was built on Mount **Zerah** (800 m). Did this hill get its name after Zerah, Darda's father?

Then, Greek mythology says that the city of Mycenae was founded by their legendary hero Perseus. His mother was Danaë, **Danaus'** (Dan's) great-great-granddaughter.

The following data will show the connection between Darda and Dardanians (Trojans) and the tribe of Judah and Judeans from Crete. There is evidence that Darda married Arisbe, a **Cretan** princess.[57] In addition, Greek mythology tells us that Dardanus met a king named Teucer in Asia

[56] Tacitus, The Annals & The Histories, ed. M. Hadas et all, Random House Publishing, New York, 2003

[57] Lycophron, *Alexandra*, ed. G. W. Mooney, Arno Press, New York, 1979 (there was a city Arisbe in Greek island Lesbos and a city Arisbe in Asia Minor)

Minor, after whom the local inhabitants got their name (Teucrians). And the Teucrians, who are also mentioned by Herodotus, were originally from **Crete**, just as Strabo informs us, as well as Virgil in *Aeneid*. Moreover, Trojans were also called *Teucrians*, and this Teucer is sometimes considered as the father of Trojans.

When speaking about Greece and Trojan civilization, all this could perhaps be insufficient if we didn't know the fact that there was another Zerah and Darda's brother – **Calcol**. And while it's clear that biblical Darda is the same person as Greek Dardanus, his brother, biblical Calcol, is the same as Greek **Cercrops** - the legendary first king of Athens. We know this from the following data**:** the above-mentioned Diodorus of Sicily wrote about Israelites who fled from Egypt, (after staying in Israel, and before they were dispersed by Assyrians) and reached the Black Sea, settling in an area called **Colchis**. That is why it is of no surprise that the most famous Greek historian Herodotus says that Colchians are 'colonists from Egypt', that they were the only nation in region that practiced circumcision (although Herodotus considered them to be Egyptians, not Israelites).[58] This clearly proves that a part of Israelites did indeed settle in the land of Colchis.[59]

However, even if Colchis got its name after Calcol (or Cercrops), what is the connection between the founder of

[58] Herodotus, *Histories*, 2:104, ed. J. M. Marincola, Penguin, London, 1996
[59] C. W. Muller, *Fragmenta Historicum Graecorum*, A. F. Didot, Parisiis, 1841, Vol. 2, p. 385

Athens and that distant land near Black Sea? As it turns out, there was a place near Athens called exactly **Chalcis**.

Next, not far away, on the Euboea Island, an area called Chalcis was inhabited by Athenians and was under Athenian rule for quite a long time. It is interesting to mention that this **Chalcis** is also known as **Chalkida**, not just in English, but in Greek as well.

Then, history tells us that the 'Athenians' left Euboea Island, went north, and settled the famous Greek peninsula **Chalkidiki** (Halkidiki). The peninsula, of course, got its name after Chalcis and 'Colchians'. But the colonists from Cercrops' (Calcol's) Athens didn't stop there. Rather, they continued eastward, towards the Black Sea. They founded a city named **Chalcedon**, near the Dardanelles bay, in the furthest northwest corner of Asia Minor, which exist to this day, but is today hidden under a new, albeit similar name – Kadikoy.[60]

In the end, it's not hard to assume that 'Athenians' inhabited **Colchis** (Chalcis, Chalkida) on eastern shore of the Black Sea, which was named after them. And it goes without saying the area next to Colchis is called **Iberia**, which got its name after **Eber** - eponymous progenitor of Jews, and that this area was the place where the Israelites migrated in the 8th century BC, after they were enslaved by Assyrians.

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[60] W. Durant, A. Durant, *The Story of Civilization*, MJF Books, New York, 1993, Vol. 2, pp. 156-157

Also, Greek mythology confirms the Israelite origin of Colchians and Athenians, thus showing that the founder of Athens – Cercrops, is the same as biblical Calcol, son of Zerah and grandfather of Judah. Homer mentions a priest named **Chalcis** in his poem *The Iliad*. We have all heard about the Greek myth of the Argonauts and their search for golden fleece, located in **Colchis**. Argonauts got their name after the city of Argos in the Peloponnesus. And Arg is considered as the **Danaans'** capital and the first Greek town in which Danaus (**Dan**) came after he left Israel, i.e. Egypt.

The description of King Cercrops, which can easily fit into the description of a monotheistic Israelite leader, can provide conclusive evidence**:**

...Cecrops, with the help of goddess Athena, founded... the city that was anmed after her, Athens. It was he that gave civilization to Attica, instituted marriage, abolished bloody sacrifices and taught the subjects to worship only the Olympian gods - Zeus and Athena above the rest.[61]

Although it is obvious that Greeks, like all the pagans, distorted the memory of their king Cercrops (Calcol) and implanted into the story all sort of 'gods' and 'goddesses', the above quote discernibly outlines a monotheistic leader. He is credited with the invention of writing (we know the Greeks did not have their own letter, they took it from others), and scholarship, the custom of burying people,

[61] [61] Ibid, pp. 39-40

worship of one god ('Zeus'), as the principal deity, and the prohibition of previously promiscuous Athenian lifestyle.

So, if the Greek Cercrops can be identified as biblical Calcol, this would only serve to prove the presence of Judah's tribe in Greece and Asia Minor, because Calcol was Darda's (Dardanus') brother, for whom we already know to have inhabited Greece and Asia Minor, having founded the famous city of Troy.

Now, what has all this got to do with the ancestors of Serbs? What Serbs have to do with 'Trojans' – descendants of Darda, Zerah's son and grandson of Judah?

To get the answer to these questions, we'll take a look at the structure of the Trojan army during the defense from Greek conquerors, as they are mentioned in Homer's epic poem *The Iliad***:**

- Dardans;
- **Thracians**;
- Paeonians – **Thraco-Illyrian** tribe;
- Pelasgians – more about them in subchapter 'Vinchan civilization';
- Phrygians – according to ancient Greek historians, this tribe settled Asia Minor, moving from the Balkans, where they were known as the 'Bryges'. They lived with **Illyrian** tribes in the Balkans. It's interesting that the name of Phrygian (Brigian) progenitor and king was Midas and that this ruler is associated with a Greek myth that was remembered in Serbian history as the story about 'King **Trojan** and his goat ears';

- 'Amazons' – mythical women warrior tribe related to Scythians (whose connection with Serbs will be discussed in next section) and Sarmatians, whose connection with the Serbs was already proved;

- Chalybes or Chaldeans – a nation mentioned in the Bible which ruled in southern Mesopotamia may not have anything to do with them. Interestingly, however, there once was an Illyrian tribe Chelidoni, which also may have no connection with this tribe.[62] Apart from Chelidoni, an Illyrian tribe called **Serdi** also existed there. Nearby was the town of Sardis, near Shkoder. This could just be a coincidence, but the ancient capital of Lydia, Asia Minor, was also called Sardis. In addition, near the city of Sardis and Shkoder is the Shar Mountain, which is the newer version of its ancient name**:** Skord or Skord-mountain, according to Greco-Roman sources. It is clear that there is obvious connection between the names Shkodra, Sard and Skard. Even the conventional science accepts the fact that one Celtic-**Thracian** tribe – Scordisci, lived near Skord-mountain, while the aforementioned Illyrian tribe of Serdi also lived in their vicinity. Modern Bulgaria's capital – Sofia - was once known as Serdica or Sardika, two names similar to the name Sardis (Bulgaria was called Thrace). I would also like to point out that it is known that the city of Shkoder was the capital city of some **Illyrian** tribes during

[62] There is a city Chelidoni in Greece, in Peloponnese.

several centuries before New Era, which also makes it an ancient Serbian capital;

- Mysians - related to Phrygians;

- Carians - related to Mysians and Phrygians;

- Likians – Herodotus claims that they are newcomers from Crete and Balkan, and that they are part of group of nation known as the 'Sea Peoples'. Their capital city was perhaps one of the largest in Asia Minor, called **Sirbin**. Greeks later changed its name to Xantos. At the time of the Trojan War, their king was certain Sarpedon. In Greek mythology, there are two persons named Sarpedon. The first was known as a **Thracian** hero, and the other was the son of a Cretan king;

- Lydians – a tribe from Lydia that got its name after biblical Lud – the son of Shem. However, Lydians weren't Semites, at least not in majority, because, as the official history representatives claim, they spoke 'Indo-European' (Japhetic) language. This would mean that Semites were overwhelmed by descendants of Japheth. Also, Homeric name for Lydians was Maeonians – a term that is similar to various names of Thraco-Illyrian tribes.

The so-called god-protector of Troy was Apollo. The famous mythical lyricist Orpheus is believed to be his son. And Orpheus was a **Thracian** deity, and the Greeks often considered him as the Thracian king.[63] Also, the 'Orphic

[63] F. Graf, S. I. Johnston, *Ritual Texts for the Afterlife: Orpheus and Bacchic Gold Tablets*, Routhledge, London, 2007, p. 167

cult' - a major part of Thracian pagan religion, was also named after him. Furthermore, Orpheus, the son of Trojan Apollo, was considered to be the son of a Thracian king, **Oeagrus**. Oeagrus was the son of god Ares – who was, yet again, Thracian 'god'.[64] In Greek mythology, Oeagrus is said to be son of Charops, a Thracian, who is mentioned in the *Iliad* as being a Lycian warrior.

All in all, the army of 'Trojans' was primarily Thraco-Illyrian, i.e. Trojan army mostly consisted of warriors that were ancestors of **Serbs**. *The Iliad* mentions that Thracian kings rush to help Trojans, which surely is no accident, knowing that Thraco-Illyrians inhabited the Balkans. This only makes sense if we know that among them lived descendants of one of the Israelite tribes - the tribe of Gad.

After all, even according to contemporary historians, **Dardani** were an **Illyrian** tribe in the Balkans and their land was 'Dardania' (present-day Kosovo and Metohija). Are these Dardani related to Trojan Dardans, descendants of biblical Dar(d)a (Dardanus)? And did the surviving Trojans, after the fall of Troy, settled among their relatives and supporters in Thrace and Illyria, naming the land they settled after Dardanus? In fact, the connection between the Illyrians and Dardans was so apparent that Old Roman historian Appian of Alexandria thought Dardanus (biblical

[64] Ares was also considered to be the god-protector of Troy.

Darda) to be the son of Illyrius (Arile) - the progenitor of Illyrians.[65]

Also, the Serbian mythology tells a story about a god named **Troyan**. Is this god's name somehow related to the name of the city of Troy, or is it all just a coincidence? Is this Troyan related to **Tros**, the founder of Troy, son of Dardanus, deified by Illyrians later on? Especially if the previously mentioned relationship between the king of Trojans and Asia Minor (Illyrian?) king Midas is taken into account. The most interesting of all is that Troyan is believed to be the 'god of fortresses and ruins', while, on the other hand, we know what happened to the famous city of Troy, and that almost everybody was aware of its destruction. Toponyms that resemble the name of Troy and the Trojans can be found throughout Serbia, Bosnia, and even Russia.[66]

All these facts about these so-called Trojans show that Dardanus' descendants, from the tribe of Judah, settled among Illyrians and Thracians (Serbs). It is quite possible that they co-founded a 'new Troy' – ancient Sardis on the Adriatic coast, also known as Shkoder, an ancient Illyrian (Serbian) capital.

In the end, if we know that the rulers of Judah came from Israelite dynasty, Imperial house of God's people,

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[65] H. White, *The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria: The Foreign Wars*, Nabu Press, Charleston, 2010

[66] Сретен Петровић, *Српска митологија*, *Систем српске митологије, I књига*, Просвета, Ниш, 1999, 136-141. стр.

and even Jesus Christ Himself (not from Zerah, the son of Judah, but from his brother Perez), then it's no wonder that so many nations wanted to prove they are descendants of the 'Trojans' - Old Romans, Normans, Franks, Britons, etc. There is no other rational or logical reason why most European nations believed they originated from them, and why the legend of the famous city of Troy remained so memorable in the ancient Greek myth, but also in memory of other nations.

Perhaps for this same reason, Kosovo and Metohija became the 'holy land' for the Serbs. For once Kosovo was named Dardania, after biblical Darda, the son of Zerah - and brother of Perez – direct Jesus' ancestor and grandson of Judah, after whom the Hebrews, as God's people, were named Jews.

Who are the Macedonians?

After the fall of Troy, the ancestors of Serbs and Trojans - that is Jews from a portion of the tribe of Judah, left their home in Asia Minor and dispersed throughout the world. And 'Trojans' and other Jewish tribes of Greece, as well as exiled tribes of Israel in later times, inhabited a number of countries in Europe and Asia, including the Serbian lands.

Virtually all ancient writers, as well as the medieval ones later on, speak about the migration of 'Trojans'. The fall of Troy, the 'Trojans'' (Jews') fate and their migration

were known to everyone. Related precisely to this topic is the origin of Macedonians, as well as the origin of their name.

Historians do not know the origin of their name, and nobody has ever offered a reliable etymology of this term (just as in the case of almost every nation in the world). The only somewhat reliable answer was given by Greek mythology. According to a Greek myth, Macedonia got its name after a man called Makedon, who was a son of Zeus. But, who really was this Makedon, if he even existed?

The Greek myth says that Makedon had a son named Emath or Emathon, while some sources claim Makedon was the son of Emath, the son of 'god Zeus'. The latter claim is true and we know that from fact that Macedonia was first known as Emathia, as Greek writers inform us. Without taking into account their stories about the 'sons of Zeus' and other polytheistic fairy tales about 'gods' and 'goddesses', only one question still remains**:** who then was this Emath, the father of Makedon?

The Greek myth says Emath was Dardanus' brother, the son of 'god Zeus'. And, since we know that Dardanus was the Greek version of biblical Darda, the son of Zerah, the son of Judah, then it is obvious that Emath was in fact his brother. However, since the most detailed report of Darda, his brothers and Judah's tribe is given in the Bible, then, does the Book mentions Emath, Darda's brother? No, no one called Emath is mentioned in this portion of text, but **Heman** and **Ethan** are mentioned in that Bible

verse.[67] So, who is Greek Emath (Emathon), Dardanus' brother, if not Heman (or Ethan), Darda's brother, son of Zerah and grandson of Judah?

Some historians claim that Emath and Emathon are two different persons in Greek mythology - that one of them ruled in Macedonia, and the other ruled Samothrace. However, this claim is refuted by the fact that Macedonia was formerly called 'Emathia', named after Emath(on), **king of Samothrace**, and not after the **Macedonian king** Emath, son/father of Makedon. But, that is completely illogical, unless the two of them were the same person. Also, Samothrace is located exactly between Troy (city of Dardanus) and Macedonia, while both names themselves, Emath and Emathon, are identical, but also very similar to the names of Darda's (Dardanus') brothers**:** Heman and Ethan. Moreover, even if we have accepted that Emathon and Emath are two different persons, all would remain the same**:** Emath would then be the Greek version of Heman, while Emathon would be Ethan. Historians associate them both with Macedonia and its old name - 'Emathia'.

This means that a part of Trojans (Judah's tribe), after the fall of Troy, went West towards Thracian and Illyrian (**Serbian**) land, to live with their brothers; Heman and/or Ethan (Greek Emath and/or Emathon), brother of Darda (Greek Dardanus), settled in what is known as Macedonia, which was named Emathia after him. And that is how the

[67] 1 Chronicles 2:6

Jewish tribe of Judah came to Macedonia, named after Makedon, the son of biblical Heman.[68]

The most interesting thing is that according to another myth, Makedon is believed to be the son of Egyptian god Osiris, meaning that Makedon is an **Egyptian**, just like the Trojan and Greek Jews are.

The Greek myth says further that Dardanus had two more brothers, and that one of them was killed after being struck by lighting by god Zeus (for his misdeeds). This comes as no surprise if we know that the Bible says that God killed Er, the son of Judah, for being 'wicked in the Lord's sight' - so both historical sources speak about the same thing. Dardanus' second brother had one daughter – Andromache. His name was Eetion. Perhaps that's Bible Ethan, Darda's brother? *The Iliad* tells us that Eetion and his sons died in the Trojan War. Eetion (Ethan?) himself ruled **Thebes** in Asia Minor, located near the city of Troy (this Thebes is different from Greek one founded by Gad, and the one in Egypt, where Jewish tribes lived for 400 years). Eetion's daughter – Andromache – was the wife of greatest Trojan hero, famous Hector, who fought Achilles. It is known that Hector is descendant of Dardanus (Darda) himself.[69]

[68] This does not mean that Heman, brother of Darda, came to Macedonia (because chronology does not fit in), but it means descendants of Heman colonized Macedonia, naming it after their forefather.

[69] It should be known that the word 'son' in mythologies can often signify 'descendant' or even just a 'cousin'.

The Greek myth then says that widow Andromache married Achilles'son, Neoptolemus, and gave birth to a son named Molossus, after whom the Molossians got their name. Molossians were a tribe that lived in Epirus, while it's believed that Neoptolemus and Andromache ruled this land. It is written that Molossians and Chaonians were the largest tribes in Epirus. Surely by no accident, Chaonians, closely related to Molossians, claimed their ancestors were Trojans. One of the Molossian tribes were the Pelagones.[70] The old region of Pelagonia is named after them (an area in modern Macedonia, north of Epirus). The legend says that Pelagones were named after mythical Pelagon, son of river-god Axius (modern river Vardar). Interestingly, both Strabon and Pausanias say the Pelagon is the same person as Pelasgus – the Greek version of Peleg, father of Eber, eponymous progenitor of **Hebrews**. In fact, the Jews were known as Pelasgians.[71] *The Iliad* says that the name of Pelagon's son was Asteropaeus. He lived in Paeonia in the Balkans, located just north in modern Macedonia. He led the unit of soldiers from Paeonia that helped the Trojans.

Moreover, the ancient Macedonia, formerly known as Emathia, was called ***Paeonia*** earlier on. Paeonians were Thraco-Illyrian (**Serbian**) tribe. This makes sense since

[70] J. Boardmann, N. G. L. Hammond, *The Cambridge Ancient History, vol. 3. Part 3, The Expansion of the Greek World*, Cambridge Unviersity Press, Cambridge, 1982, p. 284

[71] More about Peleg and Pelasgians in the subchapter 'Vinča civilization'.

Illyrian and Thracians are natives of the Balkans, and the 'Trojans' came there after the fall of Troy. Paeonia did not only include Macedonia, but also the areas eastward up to sea, and north, up to Dardania (modern Kosovo), named after Dardanus (Darda) and Trojans (Jews), who were also called Dardanians. And mainstream history says that these Dardanians were an **Illyrian** tribe. Finally, I'd also like to mention Herodotus calls Paeonians 'Teucrian colonists'. We already know that 'Teucrians' is just another name for **Trojans**. That does not mean that Paeonians are the same as Trojans (Jews), but it means that Trojans settled among Paeonians, and that there was a connection between them.

The writer of *Iliad* also says that the Paeonian capital was Amydon, near Vardar. Strabo says that Amydon was later known as **Abydon**. Maybe by coincidence, there is a city called Abydon or **Abydos** north of Troy, on Thracian Chersonesos. Again, Homer wrote that it was a Thracian city. And finally, there is a city named **Abydos** in Egypt, which might not mean anything to us, unless you take into account the connection between Hebrews from Egypt and Trojan Jews.

One more term might be important here**: Mygdonia**. Both terms have the same constant root: M-K-D-N and M-G-D-N. But, what is Mygdonia?

Mygdonia is the ancient name for an area near present-day Macedonia and around the city of Thessaloniki. The name itself originated from the name of people who lived there**:** Mygdones. According to mainstream history, these

Mygdones were **Thracians** or Brigians, closely related to Paeonians. And this means that they were just another old Serbian tribe. However, the question is, how did they get their name?

Again, according to a Greek myth, Mygdones got their name after a man named **Mygdon**. Mygdon is believed to be the son of god Ares, and had a son (brother?) named Odomantus. We already learned that Ares was a **Thracian** deity, even a god-protector of **Troy**, and Odomantus was eponymous ancestor of Paeonian (Thraco-Illyrian) tribe of Odomantes. Hence, these Mygdones are one of the many Old Serbian tribes.

It is interesting to see what other persons from Greek mythology bare the name *Mygdon*. According to a Greek myth, Mygdon was a Phrygian king. Herodotus says that Phrygians were formerly known as Bryges, and that they came to Phrygia – Asia Minor, from the Balkans. And, as the official history itself confirms, Bryges were an Illyrian tribe, who got their name after Serbian word for *hill* – 'breg, brig'. This also means that the term *Bryges* is not an etnonym, but rather a geographical indication for **Illyrian** (Serbian) tribe.

Another myth speaks about the king Mygdon of the Bebryces – another **Thracian** tribe. Like Bryges, they also migrated from Balkans to Asia Minor, settling in Bithynia, located north of Phrygia. Mygdon had a brother Amycus, who was a prominent participant of Trojan War, fighting, of course, on 'Trojan' side.

Whether this king Mygdon can be equated with king Makedon, after whom the Macedonia got its name, or not, in both cases, there is a clear connection between **Serbian** tribes – Thraco-Illyrians, and a part of the Jewish tribe of Judah – Dardanians, Emathians and Trojans.

We leave the best part for the end. Since we've already seen that Makedon was the son of Heman, of the tribe of Judah, then all that remains for us is to see what was the original, Hebrew name of Makedon, like the *Emath*(on) is the Greek version of biblical *Heman*.

The root of the name *Ma**k**edon* in the Jewish language would most likely be M-**G**-D-N, since the letters 'K' and 'G' are acoustic counterparts. Derived from that root is the name of an old city located in Israel. Its name is ***Magadan*** and it is located in Galilee, homeland of Jesus Christ, as told in the New Testament. Nazareth is a place in Galilee after which the Messiah is referred in the Roman written sources as the *Jesus of Nazareth*. Does it mean Magadan is a common name among Jews, even as a personal name? Could this mean that Makedon is in fact Hebrew Magadon or Magadan? And especially if you take into account the fact that Jesus Christ was born in the tribe of Judah, as Heman (Greek Emathon) and his son Makedon also were. Was there a man called Magadan, whom the Greeks called Makedon, eponymous progenitor of Macedonians? One Bible verse shows us there is a direct connection between Hebrew Magadan and Makedon and Macedonia**:**

Jesus left there and went along the Sea of Galilee. Then he went up on a mountainside and sat down.... After Jesus had sent the crowd away, he got into the boat and went to the vicinity of ***Magadan*** (Serb. 'Makedonija').[72]

Hence, **Macedonia** is an area in the Galilee in Israel. A city called **Magadan** or Makedon, but also a town named Magdala or Mygdal (same etymology) was located there.

This means that the name of Heman's son, of the tribe of Judah, must have been **Magadon** (Magdal), whom the old Greeks called *Makedon*, after whom Macedonia got its name.

The name *Magadon* or *Mygdol* itself means 'fortress, tower, or a castle', but can also mean 'great, powerful', or 'great place', 'mighty fortress'. It is interesting that there is an area in Russia which bares the same name, although it could be by chance since the area's located in the Far East.

So Macedonia's former name was Paeonia, as historian Polybius informs us. And, since we know that Paeonians were an Thraco-Illyrian tribe, this means that Serbs are the natives of Macedonia, even today, since Serbs in FYR of Macedonia call themselves *Macedonians*. Later, *Paeonia* remained just a name for a part of the area, while the rest of Macedonia was called *Emathia*, after Heman (Emath), brother of Darda (king Dardanus the Trojan). And finally, ancient, as well as contemporary Macedonia, got its name after Heman's son or descendant, **Magadon**. Since the fall

[72] Matthew 15:29-30, 39

of Troy, ancestors of Serbs, part of Jewish tribe of Judah and other tribes of different origins, like the Greeks, lived in this area.

The origin of the name *Slav*

The most renowned king of ancient Macedonia, king Alexander III the Great, from Dorian dynasty of Argead, called the Invincible, ruler of the world empire, of Greco-Illyrian origin, best known as Alexander the Macedonian, addressed an Old Serbian tribe via charter, after beating them in battle (the official history says he addressed the conquered Celts). Historian Mauro Orbin wrote that the king had praised heroism of ancient Serbian tribes, calling them 'the bravest nation in the world', as well as the 'glorious nation'. Orbin concludes that the term glorious (in Serbian 'Slavni') later transformed into 'Slavani' or 'Sloveni' (*Slavs*) for all Serbian tribes. Is this interpretation of the origin of the name *Slavs* correct? Let's analyze other two theories about the origin of the term *Slavs*.

The first one says that the term *Slavs* means 'those who **speak**'. The supposed proof for this claim is seen in the way Slavs call the Germans - *Nemci*, 'those who are silent, who **cannot** speak'.

However, this line of thinking does **not** take into account one simple question**:** why would a nation call itself 'the people who speak?' Moreover, what would that have to do with a nation whom they called 'foreigners',

since the term *Germans* in a looser and truer meaning can be translated as 'those who speak an unknown language.'

Likewise, ancient Greeks called many other nations, in the first place Persians – *barbarians*. They name them this way as they could not understand their language. Official history agrees with this claim. However, even though they called them this way, this has nothing to do with the name *Greeks*, the same way the name Germans has nothing to do with the name *Slavs*.

So, the first, widely accepted theory of the origin of the term *Slavs* is not entirely reliable. The second theory states that the name *Slavs* originated from the Latin word for *slaves*. Likewise, some pseudo-historians claimed that the name *Serbs* originated from *slaves*.

However, since we know that the name *Serbs* derivates from *Shem*, and since it has also been proven wrong that the Latin word for *slave* - *servus, servi* - does not have any connection with the name *Serbs*, the same applies for the name *Slavs*. It is highly unscientific to claim that this name, which many nation pronounced *Slav*(*an*)*s* has any connection with the Latin word for *slave*. It'd be equally 'scientific' to say that Greeks got their name because they used to choke (Serb. *za**grc**nuti se*) on wine and food while they celebrated their 'divine' festival of bacchanalia. (The sound of choking can be written as *Gr..gr*)

So, if thexd two theories are not accurate, the only explanation that remains is that the name *Slavs* comes from the word *glorious* or *glory* (***slava*** in Serbian). For

instance, the English, in the first case, would translate – more loosely - the name of *Slavs* as *Worshippers* or 'those who worship God/gods.'

If we exclude the Orbin's version of the Alexander's Charter, that conventional history, of course, considers a forgery, than the first document that mentions the name of *Slavs* is a sixth-century historian Procopius. However, this does not in any way concern the origin of the name *Slavs*, regardless that both medieval and the majority of western writers, including Procopius, identify it with the Latin word for *slave*. However, whether or not they made this name synonymous with the word *slaves*, because they've (finally) conquered some of the Slavic (Serbian) lands, and/or that was their widely used way of expressing the hatred towards Serbs (Semites), that hasn't got anything to do with the origin of term *Slavs* and *Serbs*. After all, does this mean that the Greeks and Romans didn't have a word for *slave*, so they waited for Serbs to appear so they could invent it?

Who were the Scythians?

If you could get a chance to speak in public and tell everyone that the name of mysterious and quite strange tribe of Scythians is connected to the Serbian verb *wander* (Serb. ***skitati***, comp. ***Skiti*** for *Scythians*), all of the modern historians and scientists would immediately declare you as mythomanical, right-oriented pseudo-historian. As we are

about to see, the ties do exist, although the Scythians were not Serbs. We'll soon see what significance the Scythians have for the origin and the earliest history of Serbs.

But, to see what connects Scythians and Serbs, we first have to tell something about the tribes of Israel, because the Israelites are the link between the two of these nations.

The Jewish people originated from exactly **12 tribes**. These tribes were descendants of twelve progenitors, the sons of Jacob (whose second name was Israel). He is the son of Isaac, the son of Abraham, and Abraham is Shem's descendant.

These are the names of 12 founders of Jewish tribes**:** Reuben, Simeon, Levi, **Judah**, Issachar, Zebulun, **Dan**, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, **Gad** and Asher.

After the death of Israeli King David and his son, King Solomon, in the 10th century BC, their empire was divided into two parts: the northern kingdom Israel and southern kingdom of Judea.

Ten tribes lived in the northern kingdom, two in Judea. Northern kingdom was called Israel after Jacob (Israel), however, sometimes the entire Jewish nation was called Israel, or Israelites, while the southern one was called after Judah – one of the sons of Jacob. So, Judah consisted of two tribes – Judah and Benjamin, and the remaining ten tribes lived in the northern kingdom – Israel.

In 721 BC, the Assyrian king Shalmaneser conquered Israel, and took the ten tribes of Israel into captivity. He dispersed them all over Assyria. This was the 'Assyrian

captivity' of the Jews, from which they never returned. They are the ten lost tribes of Israel, whose fate's unknown up to this day.

The southern kingdom Jof udea, with its two tribes, survived a bit longer, until the year 586 BC, when it was conquered by the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar. This was the 'Babylonian captivity"', after which they returned to their homeland, unlike the remaining ten tribes.

In this moment, we will only be interested in those ten tribes, and their connection (if any) to Serbs. The history of Judea won't be discussed at this moment. The question is**:** Is it possible to trace 'the lost ten tribes of Israel' and discover what modern nations originate from them? What connection could they have with the Serbs?

So, the ten tribes of Israel were taken into Assyrian captivity in the 721 BC. The locations to which they were taken are mentioned in the Scriptures - Mesopotamia and Media.

The historian Josephus Flavius wrote that the ten lost tribes of Israel were located, at that moment (1^{th} century), in the area 'beyond the Euphrates' - Mesopotamia (Iraq), Media (Iran) and areas further north, perhaps around the Black Sea. In the New Testament, but also in non-biblical sources, it is written that the disciples of Jesus, known as the Apostles, preached to Jews and non-Jews in the first century AD. It is interesting that those who were supposed to preach the Gospel to Jews were assigned to Asia Minor and Pontus - just where the ten tribes might be located.

In this particular area around the Black Sea – Pontus and Scythia, a lot of evidence has been found that shows that the tribes of Israel lived there. Certain monuments were found that depict the Jews' exile, places where they used to live, etc. The monuments are dated to first century. Black Sea Scythia is mentioned as a 'resting place' for Jewish tribes. But not only that, they also say that they even settled 'the land of Sinim' (China), so we get the impression they went west toward Europe and eastward to Asia. Their main 'base', however, was the land that Greeks called *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*.[73]

So, the ten tribes' (hereafter: Israelites) homeland was **Scythia**/Sarmatia. Thence some Israelites went east, up to China and Japan, while others went west, toward Europe. Here begins their connection with Scythians and ancestors of the Serbs.

These so-called 'Scythian Israelites' were not the real Scythians that lived in the area around Black Sea, all the way up to China, that Greeks called *Scythians*, but only a portion of them, regardless of the fact that Greeks used this name for both of them. Also, the Scythian Israelites were not described as other 'Scythian' tribes.

The 'father of history', Herodotus, confirms that these Scythians are indeed the exiled Israelites. Let's see if his descriptions of Scythians fit the descriptions of Israelites**:**

[73] A. E. Harkavy, *Academia Scietiarium Imperialis Memoiries*, Vol. 24, No. 1, St. Petersburg, 1863, p. 9

- They are referred to as '**the youngest nation in the world**'. Perhaps this is more than an accident, if we know that Israelites settled into Scythia in the 8th century BC, where they were believed to be a separate nation for the first time;

- The land of Scythians is said to be **unsettled** before 'Heracles came'. The same is also said for Israelites (ten Jewish tribes fled into 'the land that wasn't inhabited up to that moment'. One non-canon text says**:**

But the ten tribes decided not to stay in that land among the many Gentiles, so they moved farther east to a country where no human beings had ever lived before.[74]

Herodotus elsewhere similarly noted: ...*And then they left their land, and when the Scythians came and inhabited it, **no one lived there***.[75]

- It is more than interesting that he says that the Scythians (Israelites) **do not tolerate alien customs**, also pointing out they feel aversion towards them. This is the most prominent characteristics of the Hebrews. Herodotus wrote that when a Scythian philosopher called Anacharsis tried to introduce Greek customs and religion to these so-called Scythians, they immediately captured him and then condemned him to death. The same penalty was applied to a Scythian king who was seen wearing Greek clothes and

[74] 2 Ezra 13:41 (The Bible does not contain this book)
[75] Herodotus, *Histories*, 4:11

participating in their festivals bacchanalia. Scythians were known for hating Greeks, their customs and gods;

- One of the most famous Scythian kings was called **Saul**ius,[76] just as the name of the first Israelite king was. Also, one Scythian princess was called Tamaris,[77] whose name once again resembles the well-known Jewish name Tamar;

- It is well-known that the Scythians were nomads and herders. But, some of them were primarily concerned with agriculture. This part of tribe may refer to Jews. However, since we know that all Scythians were roamers, especially the nomadic ones, then it comes as no surprise that the Bible says the following about the Israelites**:**

My God will reject them because they have not obeyed him; they will be ***wanderers among the nations***.[78]

- Also, the very name *Scythians* means 'nomads' or 'refugees' - a very clear reference to Israelite tribes. Also, Herodotus says that the Scythians were mostly nomads, while the contemporary historiography uses this name as a synonym for 'steppe-nomadic nations'. It is no coincidence Herodotus distinguishes some 'Royal Scythians', while the Bible itself uses a term that resembles the name *Scythians:* ***Sukkoth***. This word can be translated as 'hut', a temporary

[76] Suffix *-ius* is of Greek origin, and can therefore be ignored. The name should be read the same as the Hebrew name *Saul*.
[77] Suffix *-is* is of Greek origin, and can therefore be ignored. The name should be read the same as the Hebrew name *Tamar*.
[78] Hosea 9:17

residence, a nomadic characteristic. And we already know that these Herodotus' Scythians called themselves *Scōloti*, or, in some cases, ***Skuthēs*** or *Skuda*. One author even says that the term *Scythians* is not an ethnonym, but rather, can be translated as 'nomads - as a general designation for all **wandering and nomadic tribes**.'[79, 80]

- They don't eat pork and don't use it in their religious rituals – something perhaps only Hebrews do. Although Israelites already became pagans, many specific laws had been retained in the collective memory of the nation;

- Herodotus says, and conventional science agrees with him, that these 'Scythians', at one time, headed south and conquered Asia Minor, Media and all the lands up to Egypt. When the Egyptian king asked them to go back and gave them gifts, the 'Scythians' returned to their homeland. And here's what Herodotus than wrote about them**:**

And upon retreating, they passed through Ascalon[81] *in Syria. The majority of Scythians passed through the city without causing any damage...*

So, the Scythians/Israelites pass through Israel, without causing any damage! That is only logical, if we know that this was their homeland, from which they were expelled. Herodotus also wrote the following**:**

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[79] Philip Smith, *The Ancient History of the East*, Adamant Media Corporation, Chestnut Hill, MA, 2001, p. 472

[80] Then, does the name *Scythians* (Serb. ***Skiti***) have to do anything with the Serbian word ***skitati***, meaning *to wander*?

[81] Ascalon is an ancient city in Israel. Herodotus uses the same term - *Syria* - for both Syria and Israel.

...some of them robbed the temple of Heavenly goddess Aphrodite.[82]

So, Scythian Israelites, i.e. the ten tribes, don't attack anything Jewish; they've just destroyed an ancient pagan temple. Another interesting fact is that a city in modern Israel - Beit Sheam - was formerly known as *Scythopolis* ('the city of Scythians'), apparently having got this name after them.

That is what Herodotus has to say about this subject. And here is how one writer, basing his writings on the work of Old Roman historian Pompeius Trogus, describes Scythians (Israelites)**:**

When talking about the acts of Scythians, who were ***great*** *and powerful nation, we must start from their origin* (...)[83]

Josephus Flavius informs us about the great multitude of Israelites, but the Bible does as well (Genesis 48:4-5). And then he continues**:**

Theft is considered as the worst atrocity (...) *They hate gold and silver as much as other nations desire them.*[84]

Trogus later says that they 'live on milk and honey'. Is it a coincidence that Israel is described as 'the land of milk

[82] Herodotus, *Histories*, 1:103-106

[83] Marcus Junianus Justinus, *Epitome of the 'Philippic History' of Pompeius Trogus*, ed. Rev. J. S. Watson, Herny G. Bohn, London, 1853

[84] Ibid. (this fits in well with the Moses Laws, i.e. God's Commandments)

and honey'? Is it coincidence that the Jews associated milk and honey with the Promised Land?

History of the Israelite tribe of Dan provides additional evidence. It's sufficient to look at many of the hydronyms, like the rivers **Don**, **Don**ets (and city Donetsk), Dnieper (**Dan**apris or **Dan**aster), Dniester (**Dan**astris or **Dan**aster), Danube (**Do**nau or **Dan**ubius), etc. These are all names of the largest rivers in Scythia, which are quite close to one another, and which got their names after biblical Dan. And all of this just confirms that the tribe of Dan, along with other Israelites, lived in Scythia.

In the end, there's one proof yet still. Roman author Pliny, in his book *Historia Naturalis*, says that Scythians '**originated from slaves**'. Is it a coincidence that Israelites really did originate from slaves, so to speak? Because, as we know, Israelites were enslaved by Assyrian king, from whose land they migrated and settled Scythia. And not only that, but they were also slaves in Egypt, until Moses was sent to deliver them. And not coincidentally, Jews were often (maliciously) called the 'slave race'.[85]

It is obvious 'Scythians' and Israelites were the same nation. To show what connection Serbs have with them is now an easy task. The following facts connect Serbs with these 'Scythians' (Israelites)**:**

We know that Jews were exiled in the 8th century BC. It's also a fact that Sarmatians are first mentioned in Greek

[85] Actually, both SLAVS and Jews were labelled that way.

writings in 8th/7th century BC. They lived in the same area as Scythian Israelites, and the conventional science also links them with Scythians. We saw the term *Sarmatians* is just another name for Serbs.[86] This of course doesn't mean Scythians (Israelites) were the same as Sarmatians (Serbs). Rather, they lived together, as Herodotus says in his work *History*.

The connection between Scythians and Sarmatians (Israelites and Serbs) is seen through described 'Schythian' characteristics. Earlier we said that Scythians were known for not tolerating foreign customs. And also, we said that this is a characteristic of Jews, even up to this day. Again, Serbs were and still are a nation not susceptible to other nation traditions and customs. Even up to this day, Serbs retained this characteristic (that is why some maliciously label Serbs as 'xenophobic nation').

Not only that, Serbs (Thracians), like Scythians, hated Greeks and their customs and deities. It is well-known that Greeks described Scythians and Thracians as brutes and thugs. Also, wars and conflicts between Thracians (Serbs)

[86] In the 8th century BC, Greek writers mention *Sarmatians* as a term to describe a nation for the first time, although, as we saw, the name itself is of much older date. Scythians themselves were also known as Scōloti, Sacae, Skuthēs, Skuda... Coincidence or not, after conquering Thrace, the Persians called this area ***Scudra***, and they had a similar name for Thracian Getae. In present Macedonia, even today there is an area called Scudra or Scydra.

and Greeks were quite often. So, that's one of the common characteristics of Israelite and Serbian ancestors.

We can also point out that Serbian Glagolitic alphabet is completely identical with the Scythian-Sarmatian runic alphabet. Glagolitic alphabet was created in the 9th century on the basis of several centuries older Scythian-Sarmatian alpahabet. The letters are exactly the same![87]

We leave the best for the end. As we have said earlier, Scythians (Israelites) are believed to be the descendants of the slaves, or were slaves themselves. This is true, because Israelites were indeed enslaved by Assyrians,[88] and were descendants of Jewish slaves from Egypt. This is all well-known. However, what has got that to do with the Serbs? Many Greek, Byzantine and other writers tried to prove that the name *Slavs* and *Serbs* originated from a foreign word(s) with the meaning *slave*. Up to this day, some still maliciously call Serbs *slaves*, saying that even their name has that meaning. (Latin *servus*). But, now we know that *Serb* is just another version of *Shem*. The question is**:** is it a coincidence that this Shem (or 'Serb') was progenitor of Hebrews, which are also named *slaves* like Serbs? Is it a coincidence that these two 'slave races' are the two nations that suffered most throughout the history, and that they are

[87] I. Ivanov, M. Minkova, *Ortografichna analogija mezdu glagolicheskite bukvi i sarmatskite runi, po materiali ot mogilata Roshavata Dragana, mestnosta Chatalka, Starozagorsko*, *Izvestija na muzeite ot Jugoiztochna Bulgaria*, Burgas, 2006, p. 48-59

[88] That is why Roman historian Tacitus called them an 'Assyrian horde'.

genetically and spiritually connected? Of course not. And thus, the mainstream science with all its effort to humiliate Jews and Serbs by calling them slaves, in fact, denied its own allegations, and further, demonstrated that these two nations have a common origin.[89]

Scythians and Serbian ancestors are indeed related and it can be seen from the information about Scythian closest neighbors – sometimes called the *Scythian tribes*. We will analyze the tribes Herodotus mentioned one by one**:**

Massageteans – it is written that they were a **'great**, brave people', east of the Caucasus, one of the **'Scythian** tribes', wrote Herodotus. The already mentioned queen Tamar(is) ruled over them. It is well known that women and women's participation in wars was one of the main features of the Sarmatians (Serbs), while the Bible equally mentions queen Deborah. In addition, many descriptions of Slavs include texts about the Slavic women as having a different role than females from other tribes. The same applies to Illyrians, whose most famous ruler was queen Teuta. According to conventional interpretation, the name *Massageteans* in fact means *The Great Getae* (we'll later see what links Getae to Serbs).

Thyssagetae - 'a **numerous** nation' who lives eastward and is related to Massageteans. Once again, their name is related to term *Getae*.

[89] The connection between Sarmatians (Serbs) and Scythians (Israelites) is also seen in Herodotus description of Sarmatians as descendants of these Scythians.

Agathyrsi - a **light-haired** ancient tribe of **Thracian** or Scythian origin. Their name also resembles the name of *Tyraseni*/*Thracians*. They lived west of Scythian/Israelite tribes, and they ruled over Slavic lands, as well as over area that Roman historians called *European Sarmatia*.

Neuri – Scythians' closest neighbors. They lived in the area that is considered to be the **'Slavic homeland**. Some conventional historians identify Neuri with the ancestors of Serbs, while, Herodotus mentioned one uniquely Neuri characteristic**:** that the Scythians say that Neuri 'turn into wolves', and that they become human again after a few days. This story is similar to the legends of werewolves, which are very numerous in Serbian tradition. Herodotus also states that they partly adhered to 'Scythian customs'.

Budini – indigenous **'large and numerable'** people. They are described as a **redheaded** nation with blue eyes. Like Neuri, they are also considered to be the ancestors of Serbs. They lived near Agathyrsi, Neuri, Thyssagetae and Sarmatians. Both Budini and Neuri are also described by subsequent ancient writers.

Issedonians – Scythians neighbors, who lived east of Bactrians. Similar to Scythians, their origin is not fully known. Some believe that they lived in Central Asia/East Scythia. Chinese sources left a significant number of facts about a people called *Wusun*. It is said that this nation originated from Central Asia, and that they inhabited Scythian lands further west, prior to their migration. They are mentioned as nomads whose land was inhabited by

Sacae – another name for the Scythians. The conventional science sometimes equated them with Issedonians. Wusun are described in an interesting way**:**

Among the numerous Rong ('barbarian'*) nations on West, Wusun appearance is* ***the strangest****, and these present barbarians, who have green eyes and* ***red hair****, resembling macaques, belong to the same nation as the Wusun*.[90]

Thracians – **'the most numerous** nation after Hindus' – Herodotus says. They live near Scythians (Israelites).

Thrausi – a prominent **Thracian** tribe south of river Danube **-** the western border of Scythia.

Getae – 'the bravest and most just **Thracian** tribe' that worshiped only one God and believed in immortality. The famous Illyrian writer Jerome (St. Jerome), who translated Bible to Latin, described the Getae as red and blond haired nation. Also, Getae were called *Dacians*. Their name can also be linked with the biblical Tiras, concerning a tribe known as *Tyra****getae***, who also lived near Scythia, where there was a town and river bearing the samen name**:** *Tyras* (river Dniester). And now, since we mentioned Agathyrsi, Thyssa**getae**, Massa**getae**, the connection between Serbs (Sarmatians), Scythians and Thracians becomes evident, especially if we know Byzantine writer Procopius equated Sarmatians exactly with Getae.

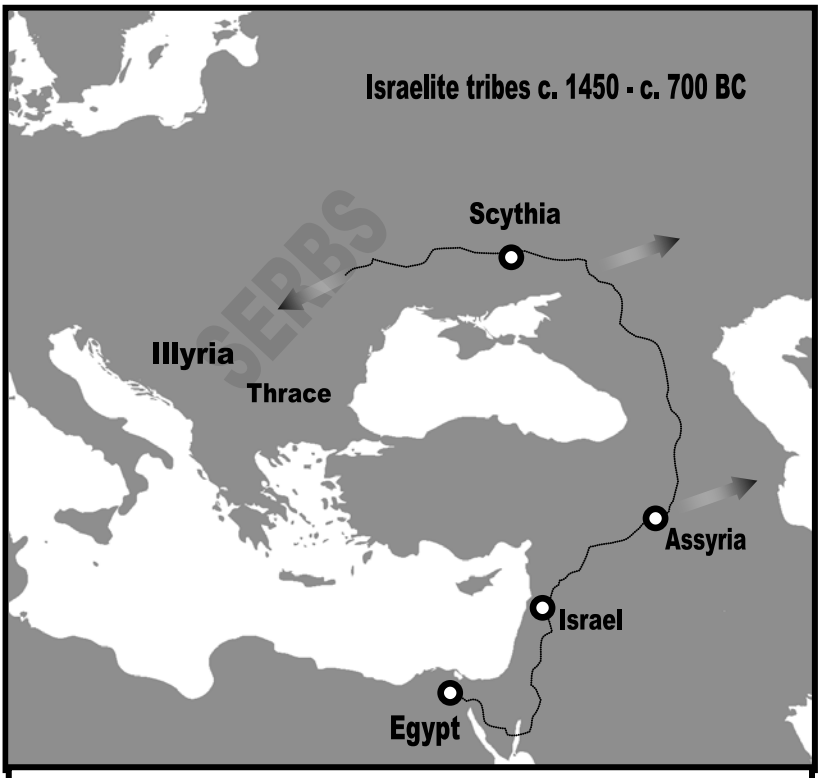
[90] H. H. Dubs, *The History of the Former Han Dinasty*, Waverlz, Baltimore, 1955

So, all of the Scythian neighbours were Thracian and Scythian or Traco-Scythian tribes. We know Thracians are the ancient ancestors of **Serbs**. It is written that Thracians were one of the largest nations in the world (the same is said in the Bible for the Israelites – 'Scythians'), and it is well-known that at present time, the Slavs are **the most numerous** group of nations in Europe.

The nearest neighbors of these Scythian Israelites were Slavs, i.e. Serbs. Besides, conventional science says that Slavs' homeland was located in the Scythian land. If we follow the movement of Israelites, we can easily see that they **had to** pass through Serbian lands, if they hadn't already interbred. And whichever way they chose to go to Europe, they had to settle among Serbian tribes. It would be interesting to mention the most common description of the Serbs, as a nation that respects all foreigners, and even punishes compatriots who don't. Hospitality has always been one of the basic characteristic of Serbian people, and in general, of Slavs. Besides, the mere genetic connection between Israelites (Jews) and old Serbs, through biblical Shem, surely had at least some kind of influence. Serbs, although mostly of 'Indo-European' (i.e. Japhetic) origins, surely knew about their Semitic ancestors and Elam, their progenitor (son of Shem), so it was not hard for them to accept the Semitic newcomers, known also as 'Scythians'.

While contemporary historical doctrine never managed to find out the identity of Scythians and Sarmatians, only this different kind of interpretation of history was able to

do it. Historians who support it discovered that Scythians are the same as the so called ten lost tribes of Israel, and that *Sarmatians* is just another name for the Serbs. In this chapter, we showed the connection between the Scythian Israelites and the Serbian ancestors. The following chapter will further elaborate on the connection between Serbs and Jewish tribes.



Movement of Israelite tribes from Egypt to Israel; from Israel to Assyria (Assyrian captivity); from Assyria to Scythia; and from Scythia to Balkan and Europe.

The land of Gad: Montenegro

Apart from Macedonia, Old Serbian 'mighty fortress' (because that is the meaning of *Macedonia* or *Magadan*), Njegoš' famous and almost never conquered Serbian land of Montenegro is right beside, which is also related with the tribes of Israel – as well as the rest of Serbs.

According to the already mentioned Greek myth, Gad and his son Arile, after whom the Illyrians got their name, first settled the areas of modern country of Montenegro. Of course, Thraco-Illyrian (**Serbian**) tribes lived there, in the same way Serbs live there nowadays. It is interesting that an ancient Greek myth says that Cadmus/Gad came to Montenegro on bullock cart in the town of **Budva** (*Butua* in Latin) and quickly became the king of a local Illyrian tribe Enchelei. Appian of Alexandria goes further and says that they got their name after a man called Enchele, son of Illyrius and grandson of Cadmus, that is, the son of Arile and the grandson of Gad. It's said that Cadmus was buried in modern country of Montenegro, in the Bay of Kotor. Contemporary historians believe Enchelei kingdom to be the oldest known Illyrian kingdom.

Also, the Montenegrin town of Ulcinj speaks about Israelite and Illyrian ancestors of Serbs, in the following way. As confirmed by the conventional history itself, the Roman name for Ulcinj was *Olcinium*. What is the origin of this Roman term? Famous Roman writer Pliny, as well

as Apollonius – author of the book *Argonautica* (which speaks of **Danaan** 'Argonauts'), inform us that the name *Olcinium* was derived from an even earlier name of that city - *Colcinium* or *Colchinium*, a name that was given after 'settlers from **Colchis**'. The land Colchis, as already explained, got its name after Calcol or Chalcis (Cecrops), brother of Dar(d)a, son of Zerah and grandson of Judah. This means that the region of Ulcinj, which got its name after them, was inhabited by Israelites (i.e. Colchians), whether that was the tribe of Dan (Danaans, 'Argonauts'), the tribe of Judah and/or all other Scythian Israelite tribes which escaped from the Assyrian captivity (Pliny, *lib*. III 26.3).

However, these Colchians – Israelites, didn't settle just a part of Montenegro, but also other parts of the Adriatic, like Istrian Peninsula and the west coast of present-day Croatia. One of the evidence for this claim is the fact that Pompeius Trogus clearly writes about the inhabitants of Istria**:**

Istrians originated from Colchians (...)[91]

Istrians or Histrians, as they are called by historians, after whom the Istrian peninsula was named are an Illyrian or Venetic tribe (conventional history claims the same), in other words – a Serbian tribe. These Istrians came from eastern Balkan, from the area near Danube, receiving their

[91] Marcus Junianus Justinus, *Epitome of the 'Philippic History' of Pompeius Trogus*, ed. Rev. J. S. Watson, Herny G. Bohn, London, 1853

name after the river Ister - the former name of the river Danube. Pompeius Trogus confirms this, as well as many other ancient writers, such as Scymnus of Chios, who classifies them as on of Thracian tribes, as well medieval writers, such as Isidore of Seville. Besides, the fact that Thraco-Illyrians inhabited the entire Balkan, including the areas around Morava rivers and Istria, provides additional support for previously stated claims. Finally, there was a city name Istrios or Histrios, in the Black Sea Coast, near the mouth of the river Danube, in today's Romania.

Usually, it is considered that the city of Histrios was a Greek colony, founded by **Milesians** – inhabitants of the famous Asia Minor city of Miletus. However, if we take a look at the history of that city, we'll see that things aren't as simple as they are thought to be. Miletus is believed to be one of the oldest Asia Minor cities, that was founded by 'colonists from **Crete**'. We have already learned that Crete, among other tribes, was the location where Israelite tribe of Judah settled. Strabo says that the city of Miletus was founded by Cretans, naming it after their hometown on Crete. The leader of this group of Cretan settlers was a man named Sarpedon. According to Greek mythology, his son's name was in fact Miletus, after whom the city was named. Interestingly, daughter of this Miletus was Byblis, says one Greek myth. Two cities were named after her**:**

one in Caria, Asia Minor,[92] and the other more famous one is the metropolis in Phoenicia/Israel (present Lebanon). Greeks believed she was a nymph or 'goddess of springs', probably because that word means *spring* in Phoenican. We can also say that Sarpedon, after whose son Asia Minor city of Miletus got its name, is related to the city of Sardus, which the Hebrews referred to as *Sepharad*, and whose connection to Thracians/Serbs) we've already seen. This connection with the Jews was well-known during the time Old Testament was written[93] and in Middle Ages, when this term was used to designate Jews in Spain.

Neighboring nation Hittites called Miletus by the name *Millawanda*. Hittite kings also left a record which states that Millawanda was part of the state of Ahhiyawa. Most modern historians would agree that Hittite 'Ahhiyawa' is the same as Greek *Achaea*. And, as we are about to see, Achaeans were also an Israelite tribe, mybe even the tribe of Dan ('Danaans'). They were often called 'Mycenaeans', after their capital city. We've already seen how they are connected with Israelites. Chronology is also consistent, because Hittite records come from 14th century BC, while Achaean did indeed rule over those lands in Greece and Asia Minor. None of this is coincidence, as we can see from the fact that Miletus was, at that time, considered as

[92] Not incidentally, Carians from Asia Minor were on the Trojan (Jewish) side during the Trojan war.
[93] Obadiah 1:20

Ionian-**Athenean** colony (or, perhaps, they settled that originally Cretan city). We've also already learned of the connection between the 'Athenians' and Calcol (Cercrops), son of Zerah, son of Judah. The connection between the city Miletus, Miletians and Israelite tribes can be further discussed; however, there is no need for that, because that has little to do with the origin of Serbs.

However, if the Israelites settled Istrian peninsula and area around it, then perhaps we might be able to discover the origin of the name *Ister* itself.

The origin of name *Ister* (Istros, Histria) is unknown. However, since that is the first name for the Danube river, then it is possible it could have something to do with a 'goddess' with similar name – **Ishtar**. This name is just a different version of the original name, which is Astharoth (*abomination*).[94] Surely not by accident, many historians consider this Astharoth to be a Semitic deity, although it later became the supreme Canaanites' and Philistines' god. Also, it certainly isn't a coincidence that the Bible says that the Jews (who also lived in the Balkans, as we can see), during the times of transgression, worshiped this goddess Ashtaroth. In this case, Israelite tribes who settled Greek and entire Balkan were under Greek, Philistine and other pagan influence. This is said about the Jews**:**

[94] The real identity of Ashtaroth is explained in later subchapers: 'Jewish Torah and Serbian tradition', and 'Perun or Srbinda'.

Israelites (...) *served the Baals and the* ***Ashtoreths*** (...*) and the gods of the Philistines.*[95]

We'll later talk about the fact that all these Middle East tribes have connections with the area around Danube and the Balkans. Also, we'll see that names *Ister* and *Isthar* or *Astharoth* are not just coincidental matches. Besides, we should not neglect the fact that Astharoth, as the female counterpart of the supreme god of polytheistic religions, was well-known not just across the Middle East, but also across the entire Europe and Asia. It would be sufficient to mention that the tribe of Britons in the distant UK islands worshiped a 'goddess' **Ostharoth**. Even the mainstream science often associates Aegean and Balkan civilization of 'Bronze Age' with Anatolian civilization and Middle East. Moreover, that connection, embodied in the common origin of the people, but also in their migration from these regions, has long been known to all historians.

We'll return to this topic a bit later. Another Illyrian (Serbian) tribe that is interesting is Ardiaei. They lived in present-day Montenegro, but also close to river Neretva in Bosnia, east of Istrians and near neighboring Liburnians – another Illyrian tribe, known for their great naval fleet and feared as the greatest pirates of Adriatic Sea. Strabo wrote that Ardiaei were one of the largest and the most powerful Illyrian tribes. Greek mythology says their progenitor was Ardiae, son of Illyrius (Areli), son of Cadmus (Gad). If we

[95] Judges 10:6

take into account the presence of Israelite tribes in all of these regions, could this mean that Ardiae was the same as biblical **Arodi**, not son, but brother of Areli, son of Gad?

Who were the Achaeans?

Achaeans were a nation which was connected to the already described Trojans – descendants of biblical Dara or Darda, from the tribe of Judah. Although the story about them is not directly linked to the origins of Serbs, they are important because of a later chapter about Serbs and their origins. So, who were the Achaeans?

Conventional history knows almost nothing of them and their origins. The only existing answer historians have about Achaeans is that they were allegedly a Greek tribe, which is not correct, as also the standard classification of Greek tribes (Ionians, Dorians, Aeolians and Achaeans) is not correct.

Who were the Achaeans? Homer in his *Iliad* said that Achaeans were **Greeks**, who fought against Trojans (tribe of Judah). This would mean that Achaeans were indeed a Greek tribe, which some other classical sources confirm, too. However, in *Iliad* the same thing applies to Danaans, although we have already proven that they were actually the Hebrew tribe of Dan. Greeks took the name of Dan after the arrival of the tribe of Dan in Greece. Despite the

fact that this tribe eventually emmigrated from Greece,[96] one part of Greeks was still called Danaans after them. This would mean that the name *Achaeans*, too, does not have to refer to Greeks, whether the Greeks were called by that name or not. But then again, who were the Achaeans?

Namely, as we know, modern historians sometimes call the Achaeans by the name *Mycenaeans*, because their capital city was Mycenae. According to the mentioned Greek myth, city of Mycenae was built by Perseus, who was descendant of Danaus (**Dan**) and son of a king of one city called Argos. When Danaus landed in Greece, it was this Argos to which he came first. Also, Argonauts, who were called **Danaans**, came from Argos. Greek myth tells us that Perseus' grandfather was Argive king Abas, whose father was a brother of Aegyptus (or Egypt). Again, this Aegyptus was Danaus' (**Dan's**) brother.

That being said, it is obvious that the Achaeans were actually just another Israelite tribe, if not Danaans, though they did not get their name from Dan.[97] Another proof for that exists in Egyptian sources, where these Achaeans are described as **circumcised** people.[98]

Not only that, but Achaeans are thought to be a part of *Sea People*. **Thracians** and **Trojans** are among them – so

[96] Panče Hadži Andonov, *Izgubljena plemena Izraela*, Pešić i sinovi, Beograd, 2006, 73. str.

[97] Some historians think that the very name *Achaeans* is of Hebrew origin, but there isn't much proof for that statement.

[98] D. L. Page, *History and the Homeric Iliad*, University of California Press, Los Angeles, 1959, p. 22

says even the conventional history. Sherden (Serden) and Danaans (tribe of Dan) were a part of *Sea People* and they were **circumcised**, too. Connection between the Trojans Thracians and Danaans was explained in previous chapter. Also, one Illyrian tribe was called Serdi or Sardi, which are connected to the Adriatic city Sardis, Illyrian capital Shkoder, Lydian city Sardis and adjacent Troy, as we said. In the end, is it necessary to add that one lake near Egypt, which was attacked by the *Sea People*, was once called **Serbonis** after these Sherden (Serden or Serdi)? Greek historian Herodotus also wrote about that lake.

Who were the Habiru?

In order to understand our next chapter, we have to briefly mention a nation called **Habiru** (Apiru). Who were these Habiru, whose origins and identity still has not been solved, in spite of Habiru being famous in all Near East in most ancient times of the so called Ancient Age?

Habiru is just another name for **Hebrews**. Following facts will confirm this**:**

- *Habiru* is of the same etymology as the name *Hebrew* – both of them derive from the name of Eber, grand-grand son of Shem and eponymous founder of Hebrew nation;[99]

- Habiru were called *nomadic, wandering nation*, the same as **Scythians** (Israelites) were called. Other nations

[99] Genesis 10:21-26

frequently called them *slaves*, the same as Hebrews were called;[100]

- other than Habiru being labelled as wanderers, slaves and bandits, they were also thought to be a *divine nation*. The same was thought of Pelasgians (more about them in next chapter), whom poet Pindar called *divine Pelasgians*; Danaans were called *divine Danaans* (tribe of Dan), and, Hebrews themselves are called *God's people* in the Bible;

- in ancient clay tablets from Amarna there are some descriptions of Habiru waging war in Canaan, which is similar and chronologically the same as military campaign in Canaan by Joshua, son of Nun. In those tablets Habiru are called *Sagazi*, which may mean *bandits*, and which fits perfectly in Canaan peoples' attitude toward Hebrews;

- it is written the Habiru worship only one God, whose name isn't known to other pagan nations. It is also known that Jews don't pronounce God's name aloud, because they consider it sacred. Jews were the only monotheistic nation of Ancient Age.[101]

Therefore, Habiru are Hebrews. Relationship between these two names is the same as relationship between the names of Sarmatians and Serbs. This information is very

[100] G. A. Thomson, *Habiru: The Rise of Earliest Israel*, iUniverse Publishing, Bloomington,2011, pp. 33, 39

[101] N. Naaman, *Habiru and Hebrews: The Transfer of Social Term to the Literary Sphere*, *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, Vol. 45, No. 4, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, October 1986, pp. 271-288

important for our next chapter about Serbs, Jews and their origins.

Vinča civilization

Everyone has heard of a place Vincha. Both foreign and domestic archaeologists agree that Vinča is one of the oldest civilization of Europe. Culture of Lepenski Vir and Starčevo preceded it. It is thought that Vinča culture came into existence after Starčevo. In this text all of these three cultures we will call by one name**:** *Vinča civilization*.

These cultures are considered to be a few thousands of years old, precisely, 6000-8000 years old. This is official statement of modern archaeologists.

On the other hand, according to our interpretation of world history and origin of nations, those cultures can be 4200-4500 years old at maximum, because circa 4500 years ago there was the above mentioned Great Flood, which destroyed the whole human preflood civilization, with the exception of Noah's family.

Therefore, the Vinča civlization existed from **2200 or 2000 BC**, which makes it one of the oldest post-flood European civilizations, and which again coincides with conventional archaeological view.[102]

But what does this have to do with the origin of Serbs? We will see that not only it is connected with the story

[102] Branko Gavela, *Praistorijska arheologija*, Naučna knjiga, Beograd, 1982.

about Serbs' origin, but it also confirms the connection between Serbs and Jews, and their Semitic origin. Do not forget that conventional history has never given an answer about the ethnical identity of Vinča people.

The most ancient aboriginal people of northern Balkan, including Serbia, were Illyrians and Thracians, as we said. Even conventional history agrees. Now, if they really were the most ancient Balkan people, and we know that Vinča was also the most ancient Balkan civilization, than, were the Illyrians and Thracians actually the Vinča people? It is logical to say *yes*. But, because Illyrians and Thracians are ancestor of Serbs, it would mean that Vinča civilization is of Serbian origin and that ancestor of Serbs lived there.

Modern historians would remark that the first mention of Illyrians could date to 1200 BC at maximum, and the Vinča civilization is one thousand years older than that date. However, the name *Illyrians* is not first mentioned then because Illyrians came 'from somewhere' in Balkan in 1200 BC, but it is the time when Illyrians got this name. As we have already seen, they got it from Arile, son of Gad, son of Jacob, descendant of Shem, who lived in that time. Even Greek mythology agrees on this, because one Greek myth tells us that Cadmus (Greek version of Gad) came to Illyria circa 1200 BC.

As far as Thracians are concerned, there is even less information about them. Though we do not know much about either Illyrians or Thracians because of deficiency of historical data, we will now take a look at to which

direction conventional history would take us, if we have accepted their position about the late coming of Illyrians and Thracians to Balkan lands and alleged absence of connection between Vinča and them. Let's have a look.

It is widely accepted that Illyrians and Thracians came to Balkan around 1200 BC from some **northern lands** of Europe. But where are those 'northern lands'? What is in North from Illyria and Thrace? What if not the very Vinča civilization? This means that even conventional history confirms our statement**:** that Vinča people were Illyrians and Thracians (ancestor of Serbs). Potential new coming of Illyro-Thracians (so called 'Indo-European peoples') in 1400-1200 BC could only be Serbs that came from India, via Eastern Europe. We talked about them coming from India in one earlier chapter.

So, Serbian Vinča civilization existed at the same time with other ancient civilizations, like Egypt, Sumer, India, China, Greece, etc. There is no reason to believe that this Vinča civilization wasn't on the same level with them, in spite of the conventional statement that Vinča people were 'primitive' and that their civilization (the oldest European one, they say) was on 'more primitive level' that other civilizations of that time. Information below will show us that this racist classification of nations ('primitive' and 'advanced') is not true and that Vinča was pretty much the same as other ancient civilizations**:**

1) Vinča culture was most famous for its houses which were built according to complex mathematics formulas, so complex that scientists discovered them in 20th century!

2) Vinča is also famous for 'Vinča script', which isn't much different from other ancient scripts, like Etruscan, Paleo-Hebrew, Pheonician, etc. This is actually one of the most complex and most ancient scripts in the world, as confirmed by modern science.

3) According to conventional history again, advanced metallurgy finds its beginnings in Vinča. On the other hand, historians paradoxally assert that iron metallurgy began in period between 1500 and 1200 BC, despite the fact that Vinča was much older than that date.

4) Old Vinča religion was also complex. There were 'priests', sacrificial system and numerous religious rituals. This complexity and maturity of their religion does not agree with the statement that Vinča people were primitive.

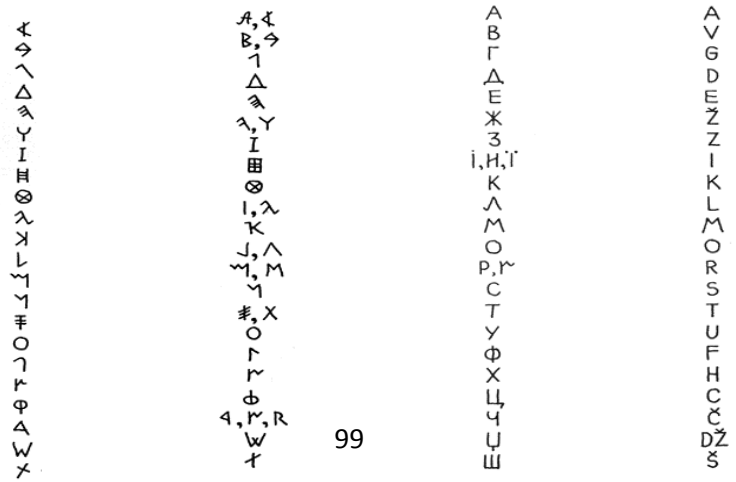
5) There is no rational reason to believe that the Vinča civilization was 'primitive', especially because we do not possess written historical data about it.

Egyptians live and exist where Ancient Egypt existed for thousands of years; Chinese live where their ancestors lived for thousands of years ago; Germanic nations live in lands where their fathers lived since ancient times; Jews have lived in their ancestors' land for 4000 years; Iranians live in Iran since time of Persia and Babylon; people from South America are partial descendants of ancient peoples of America; African tribes live where they have lived for

thousands of years; besides all other nations, Australian Aborigines almost never moved from their continent. The same thing applies to Serbs, whose ancestors lived in land of Balkan for thousands of years, and where they still live, mixed with other nations of different origin. Only 'science' which accepts racist ideology, 'science' which tells us that there are superior, advanced and primitive nations (*races*), that there are some who are 'more evolved', only that kind of 'science' could assert that Serbs (Slavs) were primitive and savage, and that they are of unknown origin, that it is not known when and where they came from, or anything else.

So, Vinča and Serbs are connected definitely. Yet, we will say more about them when we show the connection of Serbs and Vinča with Semites, i.e. Hebrews.

Namely, the famous Vinča script is mostly similar to Jewish script – Paleo-Hebrew script. In the picture below you can see the comparison between Paleo-Hebrew (1), Vinča (2), Cyrillic (3) and Latin (4) scripts**:**



It is obvious that Paleo-Hebrew script is very similar to the Vinča script. And the letters of that script has meaning only in Hebrew (for example, letter 'aleph' means 'bull', second letter 'beth' means 'house', etc).[103] We can add here a statement of conventional science**:**

It is apparent that Old Greeks got their alphabet from Semites, because Greek names of its letters derive of some ***Semitic words*****.**[104, 105]

This would mean that the Vinča people were actually Semites. Again, some might say that although Vinča and Semitic (Hebrew) script are the same, it does not have to mean that Vinča people are Semites. For example, Serbs and Mongols both use Cyrillic alphabet, yet they speak completely different languages and are of different origin. However, we have seen that our Vinča civilization is the oldest one in Europe; it is aboriginal and one of the first post-flood civilizations. This would mean that the Vinča people could not have got foreign script (from Hebrews),

[103] Text *Hebrew alphabet* ('Hebrejsko pismo') by dr Željko Stanojević taken from official internet presentation of Balkan Institute for Hebrew Language and Literature.

[104] Grupa autora, *Enciklopedija Leksikografskog zavoda*, Jugoslovenski leksikografski zavod, Beograd, 1966, 74. str.

[105] Conventional science calls it 'Phoenician alphabet'. However, we see that Greeks got the Hebrew alphabet, only via Phoenicians. After all, Phoenicians are Hamitic people, not Semitic.

because they were always there in Balkan. On the other hand, not even Hebrews could have got their script from Vinča people, because the most anciest world script is on Sinai, closer to Israel.[106] To sum up, the Vinča script could have only been **brought** to Vinča people either from West or South, by Semites. Also, this could mean that Semites are the Vinča people, with or without ancient Serbs.

Now, Greeks say that Cadmus (**Gad**) brought to them (Hebrew) alphabet from South, which they then altered and from which Greek alphabet was made. Though Arile, son of this Gad, came to Serbs, called *Illyrians* after him, he is not connected to Vinča script at all, because it is of much older date. Therefore, Vinča Serbs did not get their script from South, as in case of Greeks. The only answer is that it came from West, i.e. Hebrews brought it from West. But then, how come that Hebrews, descendants of Shem, live in West?

The answer to the question was mentioned in an earlier chapter**: westward** from Balkan, Illyrians and Thracians (Serbs), Etruria and Italy was situated; as we said, in the most ancient times, Noah and Shem ruled those lands. Of course, descendants of **Shem**, most probably Hebrews, must have been there, too, beacuse in those times, there was monotheistic religion in Italy, and the only ancient monotheists were exactly **Hebrews**. Shem was called

[106] W. F. Allbright, *The Proto-Sinaitic Inscriptions and their Decipherment*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1966

Cranus Rasenus by Italic tribes, after whom Serbs were called Rasenni or Rascians. This would mean that a part of Shem's (Rasen's) descendants – Hebrews – came to live in Serbian lands. We have already shown that Rasen-like toponyms are all over the Balkan, from North Italy to the East of Bulgaria, where Illyrians and Thracians (Serbs) lived and where Vinča civilization existed. Another proof is the great similarity between **Etruscan** and Vinča script, which is again similar to the Hebrew, as we previously mentioned.[107] In the end, even the chronology proves the matter**:** Noah and Shem lived in days after the Flood, circa 2200 BC, and Vinča civilization existed in that time.

There's even another proof from the so-called *Austrian Chronicle* – medieval historical source which is normally considered to be a forgery by modern science, because it does not fit in their assumptions and apprehension of the earliest history of Europe. All in all, this text confirms that Shem's descendants, Hebrews, lived in Balkan since most ancient post-flood times. It was written**:**

*The Danubian valleys were **Hebrew** area as well.*[108]

Moreover, the same source informs us that the oldest name for the river Danube, before its ancient name *Ister*, was ***Noe***. It is evident that this name comes from the name of Shem's father – Noah. Both of them ruled Italy at first,

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[107] Радивоје Пешић, *Винчанско писмо и други граматолошки огледи*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 1966.

[108] H. Saini, *From the Flood to Abraham's Call*, Xulon Press, Maitland, 2008, p. 363

but later, as leaders of their descendants and followers of monotheism, they obviously went from Italy to East, to Danubian valleys, which is center of Vinča civilization. It is interesting to note that Danube bore the name of **Noah** – founder of all nations – while **monotheism** was practiced in that area, due to Semites; however, after corruption and falling into idolatry and **polytheism**, thanks to polytheistic Philistines on the first place, the same river Danube was called Ister or Istar, possibly after chief Philistine goddess **Ashtaroth** or Ishtar. This Astaroth was worshiped even by Jews in Israel during certain periods.

All in all, ancient Vinča civilization was comprised of Hebrews and Serbian ancestors. Besides them, there was a Hamitic people - descendants of biblical Ham, Noah's son. They were known by the name *Pelasgians*, though it was originally the name of **Hebrews**.

Ancient Greek writers say, modern historians concur, that the most ancient dwellers of Greece and Balkan were **Pelasgians**. Everyone knows today that they really were the most ancient people of that area, everyone agrees and everything's all right until someone starts to identify those Pelasgians. At this moment the worst thing to do would be to equate them with Serbs (though they were not Serbs), and especially not with the most hated nation in the world – Hebrews.

Greek name for Pelasgians was *Pelagskoi*. *Pelag* is the root of that word. As many biblically-oriented historians affirm, these Pelasgians were descendants of a man called

Peleg in Holy Scriptures (Pelag, Phaleg). Pelasgians got their name after him. Hebrew name Peleg means *division*, but it can also mean *sailing*. Even Greek etymology can provide us with an additional proof that Pelasgians were indeed Peleg's descendants, because that word *Pelagskoi* consists of two words**:** *Pelag* which means *sea*, and *-skoi* which is a suffix for ethnical designation. In that case, the name *Pelagskoi* would mean *Sea people*, almost the same meaning as in Hebrew for Peleg. Moreover, Greek name for all the seas and oceans was exactly *pelag*. And even modern scientists gave that name *Pelag* to the so called 'primordial ocean'.

But who was this Peleg? Biblical report informs us that Peleg was Eber's son. And who was Eber? Eber was grand grandson of **Shem** and eponymous founder of **Hebrews**. This would mean that Pelasgians were actually Hebrews.

Even according to Greek mythology, founder of these Pelasgians was **Pelag**. They considered him the first man in history (better to say, first man in Greece). And who was this Greek Pelag if not biblical Peleg?

There is also another proof. If we know that Pelasgians colonized all of Greece and Balkan, then no wonder that river Maritsa in Greece (famous for the Battle on Maritsa in 1371 between Serbs and Turks) was once called exactly **Eber** (Lat. *Hebros*, Greek: *Evros*). In some Indian sources *Palagshu* is name for Pelasgians, for whom it was written that they lived in Asia Minor, close to Greece**:**

The first island is Plaesha, land rich in olives. It is called ***Palangshu*** (...) *extending throughout Asia Minor, Armenia and adjacent lands.*[109]

Which lands are rich in olives if not Israel and Greece? Also, from Greek sources we find out that a part of Asia Minor was called **Palakia** or Placia. There was a mountain with the same name (letter *g* becomes *k* or *c* in Greek and other Indo-European languages). It is not necessary to add that Placia was situated near Dardania and Troy, whose connection with Israelite tribes we have already explained. Finally, in the same area there was a city called **Thebes** or Cilician Thebes, the same as Thebes in Greece, which was founded by Cadmus (i.e. tribe of Gad), and also Thebes in Egypt, where Isralites had been slaves for 400 years.

And if Hebrews lived in all Greek lands since ancient times, then it is logical that described Israelite newcomers (tribes of Gad, Dan and Judah) were peacefully welcomed in Greece and Asia Minor as well. Furthermore, a Greek myth tells us that Danaus (Dan) came from Egypt to city of Argos where one **Pelasgian** king ruled. In poem *Iliad* Pelasgians are on side with Trojans (Darda's descendants). They are also inhabitants of Crete, where tribe of Judah was stationed, as we explained earlier. So it is completely clear that Pelasgians are Hebrews.

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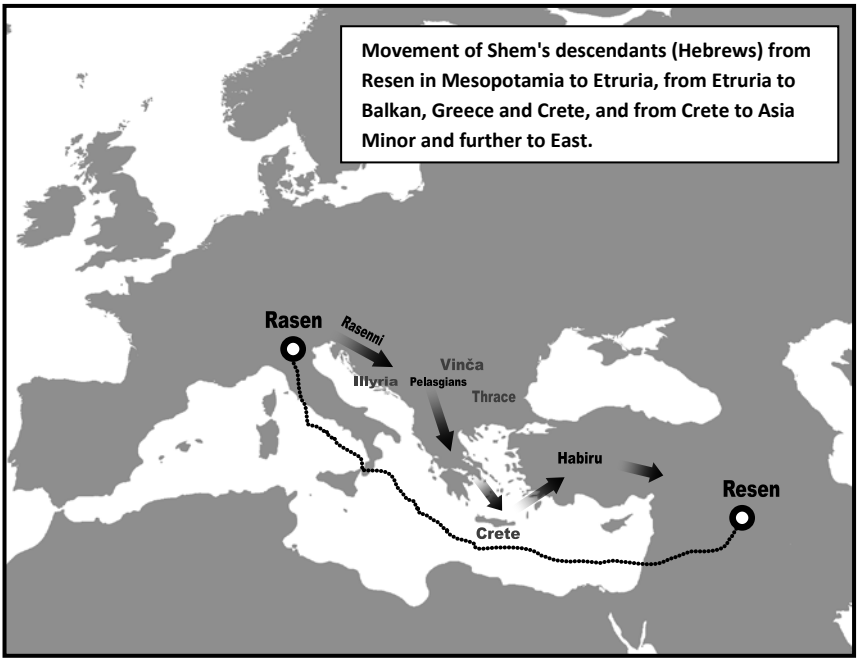
[109] J. D. Baldwin, *Prehistoric Nations*, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1869, p. 163



Finally, if Pelasgians are aboriginal people of Balkan, then doesn't that make them members of 'Vinča people'? Besides, if Pelasgians are Hebrews, isn't that another proof that Semites founded the Vinča civilization, if not together with Illyro-Thracians as ancestors of Serbs?

Even if Illyro-Thracians were not a part of the Vinča civilization, in any case they had to colonize Vinča, and then Illyria and Thrace from some assumed northern lands during period between 2200 and 1200 BC. On the other hand, someone might say that during that long time it was possible for aboriginal Semites to emmigrate and never meet with ancient Serbs. However, this statement does not

concur with the opinion of some modern archaeologists who consider Vinča to be 'the most ancient Indo-European civilization', meaning **Japhetic**. Also, according to one theory, Vinča and the Danubian valley are considered to be the homeland of all Indo-European nations, including Serbs. In the end, the very fact that ancestors of Serbs were called *Raseni* after Shem and Hebrews, is enough to prove Serbs were a part of Vinča people, beside Hebrews.

To conclude**:** Shem (Italic *Cranus Rasenus*) came to Italy (Etruria) with his descendants – Hebrews; after that, Hebrews, called *Rasenni* after Shem, went eastward, to the lands of Vinča civilization, Illyria and Thrace. Hebrews met there with Serbs (Illyro-Thracians), because they were also called *Rasenni*. Rasen-like toponyms are additional proof for their migration.

Hebrews, so called after Eber, in Balkan were known as Pelasgians, after Peleg, son of Eber. Pelasgians being the most ancient inhabitants of Balkan confirms presence of Hebrews in Vinča area. In addition, in today's Albania there was an ancient city called Palast (alb. *Paljasa*). And Palast was Chaonians' city. It is not mere coincidence that Chaonians claimed to be Trojan (**Hebrew**) descendants. There was another city near Palast, called Phoenice, while it is quite known that terms *Phoenicians* and *Hebrews* are interchangeable (for example, historians often call Paleo-Hebrew script 'Phoenician'), although there is possibility that Phoenice was named so during much later migrations of Phoenicians and/or Hebrews.

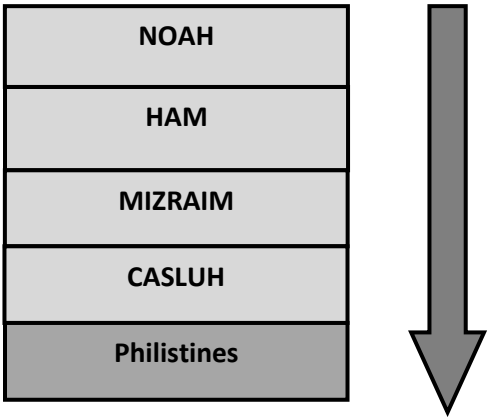
Next. Pelasgians colonized the Greek island of Crete, too. 'Cretan script' (linear A and linear B) is again similar to Paleo-Hebrew and Vinča script, which is another proof for their presence in Crete. Pelasgians then left Crete and settled in Asia Minor, where we find the above mentioned Pelasgian-like toponyms.

This Asia Minor (Anadolia) is the one which is known as homeland of Habiru, who are Hebrews as we showed in previous chapter. They migrated to East, where they met Sumerians, Egyptians, Hittites and others, who left written records about them. Chronology again fits in well, because the earliest mention of Habiru could date to 18th century, which is 200-400 years after foundation of Vinča culture, and enough time for Hebrews to migrate from Balkan to Near East, even enough to live in Balkan and Greece for some time. Final destination of Habiru people (Hebrews), not counting those who stayed in Balkan and assimilated with Serbs, Greeks and other tribes, was Mesopotamia. History of Hebrews from that time, time of Abraham, is known from biblical report and secular historical sources.

The name *Pelasgians*, however, in later times started to designate Greeks in the same way as the name *Danaans* after Israelite tribe of Dan, and name *Achaeans*, who were also an Israelite tribe, as we have shown before. The very reason for taking these foreign names lies in simple fact that Pelasgians and other Israelite tribes lived among Old Greeks and partly assimilated with them. For this same

reason the name *Pelasgians* was taken by descendants of Ham, known to us as ***Philistines***.

That name *Philistines* is etymologically related to the name *Pelasgians*. Old Greeks called them in similar way**:** ***Peleset***. Jews called them ***Pilistim***, while Egyptian sources list them among *Sea People*, as *Peleset*. Descendants of Philistines are **Palestinians**. Threfore, these are all almost the same names, which derive from the name *Pelasgians*, taken from Hebrews, in spite of them not being of same origin as Hebrews. They were Hamitic, descendants of a man called **Casluhim**, son of Mizraim, son of Ham.



Hebrew name *Pelasgians* was so taken by descendants of Casluh(im) – Philistines. They lived in Greece and part of Italy. Roman writers themselves speak of them being present in Italy, and we have already seen from Annius of Viterbo's work that Ham's descendants (like Philistines) were indeed present in Italy. Conventional history affirms

that they were present in Balkan, too, sometimes equating the whole Greek 'Aegean civilization' with Philistines.[110] They left Balkan around 1200 BC and left eastward and south-eastward, colonizing Israel (Canaan, Palestine). But what do they have to do with ancestors of Serbs?

Namely, it is quite unusual that in Lepenski Vir (i.e. Vinča civilization) the most frequent artefact is fish-like stone idol statue. All historians and archaeologists agree that it is a symbol of first humans, founders of the people who lived there. The question is**:** Why were those statues made in fish-like forms?[111]

Answer can be found in world polytheistic religions; and Vinča civilization was polytheistic anyway. The most famous fish-like divinity of all world's mythologies was **Dagon** – supreme divinity of Philistines, whose cult later spread through Near East and Mediterranean.

But if Philistines lived in Balkan and Italy, then we are supposed to find there something connected with worship of god Dagon. Indeed, in Balkan we have fish-like statues of Vinča and in Italy was once worshipped god **Oannes** – the fishgod. Even today there are some remains of this pagan worship of Dagon, because all Roman popes wear vestment which is the same as vestment of pagan Dagon

[110] Trude and Moshe Dothan, *People of the Sea: The Search for the Philistines*, Scribner, New York, 1992

[111] According to an official explanation, those statues were allegedly made in that way because 'Vinča people' lived near river. But how can this be, when EVERY single one of ancient civilizations were founded near rivers, and we don't find those statues there?

Philistine 'priests'. Pope's mitre is also identical to mitre which was worn by those pagan 'priests'.

Though there is enough proof for Philistines' presence in Italy, beside Oannes cult, those idol statues only cannot link Philistines with Vinča culture. After all, they wouldn't mean anything if there was no written record about Serbs worshipping the supreme god of Philistines – Dagon**:**

*...and all the **Serbs** worshipped **Dagon** the idol*.[112]

Talking about link between Philistines and ancestors of Serbs, the same source informs us that **Dacians** got their name from Dagon, too.[113] Dacians lived in Romania, which was called Dacia after them. Both Roman and Old Greek writers called them *Dacae* or *Getae*, and we have already seen the connection between Getae, Thracians (Serbs) and Sarmatians (Serbs again). In ancient Roman map *Tabula Peutingeriana* the people of Dacia is reffered to as *Da**g**ae*. Does this mean that Dacia (Dagia, Dagonia?) was named after Philistine god Dagon? And especially if we know that Dacians thought of themselves to be 'descendants of **wolf**', because it was their totem; even their name may have meant 'wolf' in their language; and this same wolf was sacred to **Etruscans** we already discussed concerning ancestry of Serbs. Etruscans founded Rome, so no wonder wolf is the main element in

[112] Реља Новаковић, *Још о пореклу Срба - И сва српска идолу служаше Дагону*, Мирослав, Београд, 1992. (цитат је записан у Карловачком родослову)
[113] Ibid.

Rome foundation legend.[114] It may be no coincidence that Serbs were called 'descendants of Da(ž)bog', which is very similar to Dagia, Dagones and Dacians.[115] Interestingly, the name of this Slavic (Serbian) 'god' is similar to the name of Dagon. Other sinonymous names for god Dažbog are even more interesting**:** Dajbog, Dabog, Dabo, etc.[116]

Another proof for Hamitic presence in Serbiand lands comes from already mentioned Procopius, who wrote that after the Flood, Egypt was ruled by Mestrom, son of Ham, and after him, Jeremiah, and then Feost, whom Egyptians called **Svarog**. This Mestrom is obviously Mizraim from the Bible, son of Ham and father of Casluhim – founder of Philistine nation, while *Svarog* is also the name of Slavic (**Serbian**) 'god of sky, fire and sun'.[117]

At last, legendary founder of Serbian related Indians is already described Manu (biblical Noah). Indians thought of Manu as halfman-halffish, almost in the same was as Philistines pictured their god and 'divine' founder Dagon. If we know that one part of Serbs came from India, then can we assume that these newcomers to Balkan and their Illyro-Thracian brothers easily accepted the cult of Dagon

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[114] Mircea Eliade, Maria Ivanescu, *From Zaimoxis to Genghis Khan: comparative studies in the religions and folklore of Dacia and Eastern Europe*, Payot, Paris, 1995

[115] Радивоје Пешић, *Велесова књига*, 1. део, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2000.

[116] Др Сретен Петровић, *Српска митологија*, *Систем српске митологије*, I књига, Просвета, Ниш, 1999, 150-152. стр.

[117] С. Васиљев, *Словенска митологија*, Јанус, Београд, 2001, 13. стр.

beacuse of the closely related cult of Manu worshipped in India?

So, Vinča civilization was comprised of ancient Serbs, Hebrews and minor part of Hamitic 'Pelasgians'. Although ancient Hebrews, the same as Jews today, practiced only monotheism, both Serbian and Hamitic polytheists were in majority, therefore Vinča civilization was polytheistic, as proven by the existing material sources. Presence of these three nations, one of Japheth (Serbs), one of Shem (Jews) and one of Ham (Pelasgians) was prophesied in Bible**:**

*Blessed be Yahweh, the God of **Shem**. Let Canaan*[118] *be his servant. May God enlarge **Japheth**. Let him dwell in the tents of Shem. Let **Canaan** be his servant.*[119, 120]

Who were the Serdi?

We have already mentioned the Serdi twice in earlier chapters. Can they reveal more about Serbs, Hebrews and Serbian origins, too? When some Serbian historians say that Serdi are Serbs, do they speak the truth? Or is it too much to say? In this text we'll see that Illyrian tribe **Serdi** can indeed reveal to us something more about the origins of Serbian people.

[118] Canaan is one of Ham's sons.

[119] Genesis 9:25-28

[120] Final proof of the connection between Hebrews and Serbs, since ancient times after Flood, including Vinča civilization, is existence of many Serbian words of Hebrew origin. Those words concern many important aspects of life, which could have not be taken in near past. In Appendix 1 there is more information about it.

Let's start with Serden (Sherden, Serdi), who are listed among *Sea People*; a group of nations who plundered and atacked Egypt and other Mediterranean countries during 13/12th century BC. For majority of people and scientists of modern age it is a true heresy to even dare to say that ancestors of Serbs were among those *Sea People*. But no matter how much it will offend them, there is truth in this statement. It does not mean that *Sea People* were Serbs, but it means that a part of them were ancestors of Serbs, or that a part of them later colonized Serbian lands. In order to see who those Serdi were, first we need to see who *Sea People* were. This is just one among countless number of questions to which just few historians have ever given any concrete answer.

Those nations, called *Sea People* in 20th century, were comprised of many peoples of different origins. Egyptian, Hittite and Mesopotamian sources mention these peoples**:**

- Licyans
- Danaans
- Dardanians
- Ekwesh
- Weshesh
- Serdi (Serden)
- Teucrians (Tjeker)
- Siculians (Shekelesh)
- Tyrsenians (Teresh)

- Peleset (Pelasgians).[121]

Most of them is easy to identify, except for Shekelesh, Weshesh and Ekwesh, as named in the Merneptah Stele. Apropos, in Merneptah Stele we find the earliest mention of *Israel*.

Our aim is not to identify *Sea People* themselves – the true mystery of modern history, but we will only explain their connection with the Israelite tribes and ancestors of Serbs.

It has already undoubtedly been proven that Philistines (Pelasgians) were among the *Sea People*. Some even think that *Sea People* comprised of Philistines only, although it is obvious that there were other nations, too. One of those nations was **Israelite tribe of Dan**. Very simple fact that Danaans were among *Sea People* confirms this, because even conventional history equates them with 'Old Greek' Danaans, for whom we have proven to be the tribe of Dan. Another proof is that Danaans lived in Greece and Asia Minor by that time, and that they were known as seafarers.

Then, again even conventional history attitude toward Ekwesh equates them with 'Greek' Achaeans, for whom we proved to be another Israelite tribe.[122] The same thing

[121] F. C. Woudheizen, *The Ethnicity of the Sea Peoples*, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, 2006

[122] Some historians think that the very name *Achaeans* is of Hebrew origin, but there isn't much proof for that statement. It is more probable that the name Achaeans reffered to a Hamitic people in the beginning – **Hivites** (Genesis 10:17). More about this: O. Margalith, *The Hivites*, *The Sea People in the Bible*, Dvir Publishing House, Tel Aviv, 1988, pp. 62-75

applies to Weshesh, about whom almost nothing is known so far. However, there is one sole explanation, according to which Weshesh (Eshesh) were **Israelite tribe of Asher**. Argument for this statement might be a biblical descrption of the tribe of **Dan** and tribe of **Asher**, as well as the tribe od **Zebulun**, as seafaring tribes. It would not be possible not to link that attribute of theirs with Sea People. Famous words of Deborah were written about it**:**

***Dan**, why did you linger at the **ships**? **Asher** remained at the **seashore** and stayed in his **harbors**.*[123]

Seafaring skills of the tribe of Dan equally refers to the tribe of Zebulun**:**

***Zebulun** will live by the seashore and will be a harbor for ships* (...)[124]

Even the name Weshesh or Eshesh is quite similar to the names of Asher's sons**: Ishvah** or Eshvah and **Ishvi** or Eshvi.[125]

It is probably not necessary to add that Shekelesh or Siculians, Sheker or Seker (letters 'sh' and 'l' transform to 's' and 'r', as in names Salm and Sarm, or Shem and Sem)[126] are being equated with another Israelite tribe – **the tribe of Isaachar (Isakar)**. Anyhow, in passages below we will show the connection between *Sea People*

[123] Judges 5:17
[124] Genesis 49:13
[125] Genesis 46:17
[126] By deciphering Egyptian hierogliphs we had got the name S-K-R-(W), which is very similar to Isaachar or Isakar, and which historians made into 'Siculians' and 'Shekelesh'.

and the Serbian ancestors, because *Sea People* themselves are not the main subject of this text.

Now it is clear that a part of *Sea People* comprised of the **Israelite tribes**. Enough said. Serdi, as another part of *Sea People*, are the connection between them and Serbs. Who were these Serdi or Serden, for whom it was written that ' nobody could stand in their way'?[127]

The only existing explanation for the Serdi is that they gave their name to the island of Sardinia and Sardis, a city in Asia Minor. In better words, it is thought that Serdi or Serden (Sherden) came from Sardis in Asia Minor, where we find Sardonic mountains, too, went westward across Mediterranean sea, and colonized the island of Sardinia, which was named after them. We have already seen that Sardis was the capital of Lydians, who helped Trojans (i.e. **Hebrews**) in Trojan war, the Trojans who later colonized Balkan and Dardania after the fall of Troy, where Illyro-Thracians (Serbs) lived. Name of Balkan Dardania is the same as Dardania in Asia Minor; in Balkan there was also a city called Sardis and Sardonic mountains. Remember even the city of Sardica/Serdica (modern Sophia), where Illyrian tribe **Serdi** lived, as well as adjacent Scordisci or Scardi (the Sardonic mountains were also called Scard or Scord mountains). Not far away from Scard mountains (modern Šar planina) there was one city called Shkoder

[127] J. H. Breated, *Ancient Records of Egypt: Historical Documents from the earliest times to the Persian Conquest,* University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1906

(Serbian**:** *Skadar*) – ancient Serbian capital. Then, next to Shkoder there was an old city called Buthront (Butrint), which was founded by ceratin Helenus, son of a Trojan king during the Trojan war. According to a Greek legend, after the fall of Troy, Helenus founded the 'new Troy' – Buthront, while some Roman writers added that Aeneas and other Trojans who survived (meaning **Israelis**) visited Buthront on their long way to Italy. History tells us that this Buthront was an Illyrian (**Serbian**) city. Also, it may be more interesting to note that the only son of Helenus was Cestrenus, who left his new homeland – Epirus – and went to East, to Cimmerian Bosphorus, where **Thracians** and **Sarmatians**[128] (or Serbs) lived. There were also some Scythian (Israelite) tribes and obviously Cimmerians. But, that is another story, which is not entirely linked to the origins of Serbs.

All in all, these Illyrian Serdi or Sardi could easily be identified as eponyms of Sardis city in Asia Minor, which makes them the same people as Serdi or Serden of the *Sea People*, all thanks to the above described Trojan (Israelite) connection. Of course, this still does NOT mean that Serdi or Serden were Illyrians, but could rather mean that Serdi moved from Levant (Israel) to Asia Minor, and from Asia Minor to Balkan, where Illyrians (**Serbs**) lived, and who got that name *Serdi* after them. Knowing that, it is quite interesting to know that there is one theory according to

[128] Even one of the kings of Cimmerian Bospohorus was called Sauromatus.

which a greater part of the *Sea People* came exactly from Balkan, as a part of the so called *Urnfield culture*.[129] But then again, who were the Serden and what is the origin of their name?

It might be easy to answer this question beacuse of the two already proven facts**:** firstly, we know that a part of *Sea People* comprised of **Israelite tribes**, and secondly, Ekwesh (or *Achaeans*), Shekelesh (tribe of Isaachar) and **Serdi** or Serden were **circumcised**. This would mean that even Serdi were an Israelite tribe. But which one? Were they also the tribe of Dan (Danaans) or the tribe of Asher (Weshesh)? Or some other Israelite tribe? Were they the above mentioned tribe of Zebulun perhaps, who were also known as seafarers? And finally, last question which will give us the answer is**:** Was it **Sered**, son of Zebulun, the one who gave his name to Serdi or Serden?[130]

If this is true, it would mean that the tribe of Zebulun, after the Sea People campaigns and after the fall of Troy, colonized Balkan and came to Illyrian Serbs, whose part got the name *Serdi* after them. As shown by some Israelite historians, the tribe of Zebulun did not stay in Balkan, but rather moved away to Sardinia, again named after them, while their final destination was in a Western non-Serbian

[129] F. C. Woudheizen, *The Ethnicity of the Sea Peoples*, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, 2006, p. 116
[130] Genesis 46:14

part of Europe.[131] Another proof could be the information about Serdi which settles them north of Dor in Israel, and north of this city was the territory of the tribe of **Zebulun** and tribe of Asher.[132]

In the end we could also mention the already described Greek mythical hero Sarpedon, whom we linked to Sardis (Hebrew**:** *Sep*(*h*)*arad*) in Asia Minor, to which he moved from Crete, homeland of the tribe of Judah. Was Sarpedon only Greek corrupted version of the name for Sered, son of Zebulun, after whom Sardis was named?[133] Especially if we take into account that according to a Greek myth this Sarpedon was a son of princess Europa, who was sister of Cadmus (**Gad**)! Greeks wrote that the whole continent of Europe was named after Europa. Is this true and is there another connection between that myth and Zebulun, his son Sered and Israelites? Let's take a look.

Namely, a Greek myth tells us that Europe was named after princess Europa. She was kidnapped by 'god Zeus', transformed into a bull, who took her to Crete. Their son was **Sarpedon**.[134] Now, if we remove the fairy-tale and pagan elements present in all Greek myths, we'll see that this myth tells a story about real historical events. As told

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[131] Yair Davidy, *The Tribes: The Israelite Origins of Western People*, Russel-Davis Publishers, Jerusalem, 2011, p. 330

[132] F. C. Woudheizen, *The Ethnicity of the Sea Peoples*, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, 2006, p. 111

[133] Name *Sarpedon* itself is of non-Greek origin.

[134] Robert Graves, *Europa and Cadmus*, *The Greek Myths*, Penguin Books, London, 2011

by dr John Salverda, this famous myth about Europa can be interpreted in a different way. It would be sufficient to look at the origins of name *Europa* and to know that many cities of Greece and Near East were called by that name. For example, Syrian city Jerablus was called *Europos* by Romans and Greeks. The same name was born by many poleis (cities) in Ancient Greece and Macedonia. It would mean that Semitic name *Jerablus* is the same as Greek and Latin *Europos*, though the latter is feminine. The author Salverda concludes that the name *Europa* is only a Greek version of *Jeroboam* – a name of the first **Israelite** king after division of Israel. Actually, Jeroboam was first king of the ten tribes of Israel, who lived in Northern part of Israel and who are known today as 'lost tribes of Israel', after their dispersion in Assyrian captivity in 721 BC. The comparative table below will give us more proof**:**

EUROPA (Greek mythology)	**JEROBOAM** (ISRAEL)
Europa was lost. Her brothers were searching for her.	Israelite tribes were lost. Their brothers were searching for them.
Europa is a girl, a virgin, the bride of Greek 'chief god'.	Israel is called *God's bride* in the Holy Scriptures.

Europa was kidnapped by Zeus, a bull-like 'god'. He brought her to the island Crete.	Israelites were once worshipping the golden calf idol, the so called 'bull-god'. They were present on Crete, too.
Europa's homeland was Phoenicia (Israel).	Israelite tribes' homeland was Phoenicia (Israel).

From the table above we can clearly see that 'princess Europa' is just the Greek version of Hebrew name of king Jeroboam – symbol of the 'lost' Israelite tribes. This would mean that the whole continent of Europe was named after them, which seems logical, because the Israelite tribes did inhabit the whole European continent after their Assyrian captivity.[135] Someone might say that there had to be a lot of Israelites in order to inhabit Europe, but it is exactly what Josephus Flavius and Bible tell us. It was written there would be a great number of Israelites and Jews, *as the dust of the earth*, or *as the number of stars*, etc.

Another proof comes from another Greek myth, which tells us about Macedon, son of Emathus, who had a son called Europos (male form of *Europa*). We have proven that Macedon, son of Emathus, is actually Magadan, son of Heman, from the tribe of Judah. Knowing this, it would be logical to assume that Magadan's son also had a name which was Hebrew. And which name could it have been if

[135] Beside Europe, they inhabited other continents.

not Jeroboam – Semitic version of the Greek *Europos*, and obviously a name of Israelite kings?[136]

Therefore, Serdi (Serden) were an Israelite tribe and a part of the *Sea People*, named after Sered, son of Zebulun. After the fall of Troy, they colonized Balkan, where they met Illyrians and gave them their name. Now it won't be neccessary to add that among *Sea People* there were some nations akin to Trojans, like Lycians (Sarpedon lived in Lycia), Tjeker (equated with Teucrians or Trojans), then, Tyrsenians, being equated with Thracians or Etruscans by conventional history (we have already seen the connection between Etruscans, Thracians and Israelites) and Dardani or Dardanians (remember Trojan and Illyrian Dardani?). It would be interesting to take a closer look at the connection between Troy and *Sea People*. Were they perhaps a Trojan war union of tribes, comprised mainly of Israelite tribes and Thracians?

[136] Magadon belonged to the tribe of Judah, which Israelite ruling dinasty came from.

Monotheistic Serbs before Christianity?

There was another link between Israelites and Serbian ancestors – it was a potential ancient Serbian monotheism, and we know that Israelites were the only monotheists of the Ancient Age. Namely, there are some assumptions that Serbs were monotheists in the beginning, and that they became pagans in later period, finally ending as Christians in Middle Ages. However, all those assumptions do not refer to the biblical, true monotheism practiced by Jews. This would mean that even if there had been some kind of ancient Serbian monotheism, it actually would not have been true monotheism at all, judging by the existing rare theories about it.

According to them, old Serbian 'divine trinity' Triglav (Višnji, Branjan, Živa) or Hindu 'trinity' (Vishnu, Brahma, Shiva) is the same as the biblical Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit).[137] However, this statement cannot be verified, neither it is scientifically valid, because the descriptions of those 'trinities' are the same as the descriptions of 'gods' of pagan, polytheistic nations, which is completely different from Trinity described in the Holy Scriptures. After all, those 'triple gods' were worshipped by every pagan nation of the Ancient Age, like old Irish goddess Brigide or the famous false 'holy trinity'**:** Nimrod-

[137] Names of these Serbian and Indian divinities again indicate to Serbian-Indian connection through language and partial common origins.

Semiramis-Tammuz, worshipped by ALL ancient nations of the world, only under different names, of course.[138]

On the other hand, there is a slight possibility that old Serbs indeed were true monotheists in the beginning, the same as Jews. Of course, this is only a theory, but it would be interesting to check this possiblity, too, especially if we know that ancient Chinese were monotheists in the very beginning of their history, which proves that there **were** monotheistic nations beside Jews.[139] And yes, the potential Serbian monotheism would not have been similar to the above mentioned.

Old Serbian tradition tells us of this potential Serbian monotheism. For example, this one**:**

Worshipped be the great God!
Strong and great God!
Holder and Creator!
Creator and Destroyer!
Our greatest God,
Greatest Ancient God!
Who created us,
Created and made us live,
and to Whom we shall go.[140]

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[138] For example: Egyptian Osiris-Isis-Horus, Greek Zeus-Hera-Ares, Roman Jupiter-Iunona-Mars, Nordic Odin-Freya-Thor, Serbian Perun-Dodola-Jarilo, etc.

[139] C. H. Kang, E. R. Nelson, *The Discovery of Genesis*, Publishing House, Saint Louis, 1979

[140] Аљоша Бранков Арсеновић*, Обредне пјесме древних Срба из Индије*, Мирослав, Београд, 2008.

Another old Serbian ritual song goes like this**:**

Strong and High Holder!
Hold us and live us!
Make us and take us!
Take us to Your Palace
Bright, holy, eternal Palace.
O greatest King of Kings!
Creator of everything!
O greatest God, greater
Than the strongest gods!
Than the most evil ones![141]

However, these old songs only tell us that pagan Serbs knew about **the** God, but despite that, served their 'gods'. This may only indicate to the potential early monotheism among Serbs, but it does not prove its existence, because we have similar situation in **every** other pagan nation of the world.

For instance, one of numerous examples of Egyptian hymns devoted to **one** God (although Old Egyptians were pagans) goes like this**:**

There is only one Creator of all, the hidden Spirit, the creator of all the other spirits. He was from the beginning, when nothing else existed (...) *His name is hidden. His names are countless. He is the* ***Truth****, He lives in Truth and He is the King of Truth. He is the* ***Life****... He breathed* ***the breath of life into the nostrils*** *of man* (...) *He can hear*

[141] Ibid.

those who call Him, He praise His servants, He knows those who accept Him, He protects His subjects.[142]

Beside this proven fact that Egyptians knew of biblical God, we can notice in words above great similarity with the words from the Bible**:**

I am the way, the truth and the life.[143]

Or these lines**:**

Then the Lord God formed the man out of the dust from the ground and ***breathed the breath of life*** *into his nostrils, and the man became a living being.*[144]

It is completely the same as Bible verses, and it is not only the case with Egyptians. The already mentioned epic *Rigveda* tells us the very same story**:**

In the beginning there was only one God, the sole God who created everything out of the dust, and who created the Heavens, who gives us life, who gives us strength, and whose spirits rever Him only.[145]

So, we have a situation wherein the greatest pagans of all times – Indians (Hindus) – speak of only one God as Creator of the world, in their oldest religious text. World renowned sanskritologist, Max Muller, wrote about that former Indian monotheism in this way**:**

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[142] E. A. W. Budge, *Osiris*, University Book, New York, 1961, p. 357

[143] Jonh 14:6

[144] Genesis 2:7

[145] S. G. Champion, D. Short, *Readings from World Religions*, Fawcett Publications, Greenwhich, 1951, pp. 26-27

There is a monotheism that precedes the polytheism of the Veda; and even in the invocation of the innumerable gods, the remembrance of a God, one and infinite, breaks through the mist of idolatrous phraseology like the blue sky that is hidden by passing clouds.[146]

One of the most intriguing examples comes from West Africa**:**

Yes, He (God) *created us, but He abandoned us and does not care for us. Why should we care about Him? He helps us not, He harms us not. The spirits are those who harm us, who scare us and whom we worship. It is them for whom we care.*[147]

Obviously, an African tribe quit worshipping one God, although they knew about Him. After that, they started to worship their 'spirits' ('gods').

Also, Indian Santhal tribe used to be monotheistic**:**

We did not have a vast number of gods before. Our ancestors revered only Takhur Jiu ('The Genuine God'). *But when we saw other gods, we forsook Him, until only His name left.*[148]

And more of the same**:**

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[146] S. Zwemer, *The Origin of Religion*, Loizeaux Brothers, New York, 1945, p. 87

[147] E. A. W. Budge, *Nassau, Fetishism in West Africa*, University Books, New York, 1961, pp. 36-37

[148] Don. Richardson, *Eternity in Their Hearts*, Regal Books, Ventura, 1984, p. 41

Today they tell us that Takhur Jiu is the sun god. But our ancestors taught us that He was not a sun god, but He was the Creator of the whole world. Our eyes cannot see Him, but He can see us.[149]

Burmese Karen people called God by the name Y'wa, which is quite similar to the Hebrew name Yahweh. Here is a Karen hymn**:**

Y'wa is eternal, his life is long.
One aeon – he dies not!
Two aeons – he dies not!
Aeons follow – he dies not![150]

All of the ancient nations knew about **the** God of the Jews, but beside Him, they worshipped their many gods and goddesses, and later forsook the true God, Creator of the world, or only diminished His role in their religious customs. For instance, we know that Greeks, beside their twelve Olympian gods, worshipped additional, thirteenth God, whose name was not written neither they knew it. It is only known that He was not a Greek god, that Pausanias and Apollodorus wrote about Him, and that they called Him *Agnostos Theos*, meaning 'The Unknown God'. This information is even more interesting if we remember that some of the Israelite tribes lived in Greece, as we have seen in earlier chapters.

[149] Ibid, p. 46
[150] Ibi, pp. 73-98

Therefore, as all ancient nations knew about one God as Creator, so did the ancient Serbs. Their tradition tells us about it. However, that is not suprising and is not a proof that Serbs were monotheists like Jews were.

On the other hand, the most ancient Serbian script can maybe be more indicative about this subject. Namely, the Serbian script was called **'bukvica'**, beacuse its first two letters were called 'buk' and 'vedi'. Synonymous name for it was 'bogvedica'.[151] All letters of that script possessed a meaning, the same as in Hebrew. And not only that, but they all always refer to one God, the monotheistic God of the Bible.

This is again not suprising, because we already know that even the ancient Chinese script (alphabet) can tell us about the primal Chinese monotheism, meaning that all its letters (symbols) without exception refer to one God as the creator of the whole world. Not only that, but from history we know about Chinese monotheistic emperors, like the emperor Chang Tang of Shang dinasty, who ruled in 17th century BC. This would mean that beside Jews there was at least one non-Jew monotheistic nation – **Chinese**. Yet, as every other ancient nation, so did Chinese eventually succumbed to idolatry and polytheism.[152]

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[151] П. Ј. Шафарик, *О пореклу Словена*, Словенски институт, Нови Сад, 1998, 45. стр.

[152] C. H. Kang, E. R. Nelson, *The Discovery of Genesis*, Publishing House, Saint Louis, 1979

The same thing applies to the Serbian script – bukvica. Word 'buk' simply means 'God', and 'vedi' means 'know, see, knowledge', which imply that 'bukvica' means 'God's knowledge' or 'knowledge of God'. Even today the word 'bukvica' is in use; for example, when a mother tells her son**:** *I will teach you a lesson*, where the last word in this sentence in Serbian could be translated as 'bukvica'. Out of this word the name for modern Serbian alphabet is derived – 'azbuka'. First word is 'az' meaning 'I' and the second one is again 'buk' meaning 'God', so 'azbuka' could mean 'God and me' or simply 'I am God'.

Again, the same thing described above applies to the second Serbian script called Glagolitsa. That is a reformed Serbian alphabet. Its letters have a **meaning**, like some of the ancient scripts. Not only that, but if we start reading all of those letters, we will get a sentence, which cannot be a mere coincidence. Now, we will list those letters below, and then show the resulted sentence (the letters on left are Cyrillic ones, not in Glagolitsa)**:**

А – az – *me*
Б – buk – *God*
В – vedi – *know, see*
Г – glagol – *talk*[153]
Д – dobro – *good, truth*
Е – jeste – *to be*
Ж – ziviot – *life, alive*

[153] Word 'Glagolitsa' derives from that word (letter).

Дз – zelo – *huge, force*
З – zemlja – *earth*
И – ize – *who, which*
Ї – i – *and*
К – kako – *how*
Л – ljudi – *people*
М – mislite – *think*
Н – nas – *our*
О – on – *he*
П – pokoj – *rest*
Р – reci – *tell*
С – slovo – *letter*
Т – tverdo – *hard, strong*
У – uk – *knowledge*[154]

As we can see, every letter of Glagolitsa has a meaning – almost the same as in Hebrew. Moreover, from all of the letters listed above we can form one sentence**:**

I, the Allknowing God, speak only the truth. I'm a live force which dwell on Earth and which knows how people think. I give you rest and strongly announce my law.

Or in this free translation**:**

I, the Allseeing God, Creator (of the Heavens and the Earth), *speak only the Truth. I am a live Force on Earth, and I know all your thoughts. I, your* (Heavenly) *Father,*

[154] Other words' meaning is unknown, for which reason they are not listed.

give you peace. And to all the nations I have announced my Law and my Commandments.[155]

Therefore, the oldest Serbian tradition and their script might be a proof for the early existence of monotheism among ancient Serbs, the same that existed among Jews. This would mean that in the beginning Serbs worshipped only one God by themselves, or it might be another proof that Serbs lived with Jews since earliest post-flood times, since Vinča, and that they were of the same origin.

Besides, an aditional argument might be the existence of **zoroastrianism** – an old Iranic monotheistic religion or better to say – it was a corrupted version of the original monotheism, which was not akin to other pagan religions. The name comes from Zoroaster. There isn't much data about him; we don't even know when he lived, because assumptions are from 2000 to 600 BC. However, certainly it was the same as Jewish and Chinese monotheism in the beginning.[156]

Again, zoroastrianism could be related to ancient Serbs because it was practiced by Persians, descendants of Elam, son of Shem, the same as Serbs. If this is correct, then it is possible that Serbs were monotheists, before they became pagans.

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[155] According to Ružica Borisavljević – author of the dictionary *Jezik Majka*. She translated the first letter of Glagolitsa 'az', meaning 'I' as 'the first, Creator'. It is interesting to note that the Hebrew name for the biblical God is Yahweh, which means '**I** am who I am'.

[156] J. Edkins, *The Early Spread of Religious Ideas*, Horace Heart, Oxford, 1893, p. 39

In the end we could add a description of people called Serres (Serbs), which coincedes with the above said**:**

To this class belong the Serres, who live at the end of the world, and apply as law the customs of their ancestors, which ***forbid them to commit adultery or incest, to steal, to bear false witness, to kill, or do any wrong whatsoever***.[157]

Jewish Torah and Serbian tradition

We all know that the sacred Jewish scripture is called Torah, meaning 'Teaching'. What is Torah to Jews, it is Bible for Christian Serbs and Quran for Muslims. Torah is a part of the Bible, and in Quran it is written that both Old Testament (*Tawrat*) and New Testament (*Injil*) are true; this practically means that Torah, Bible and Quran are one and the same. No surprise, because we know that Judaism, Islam and Christianity are all monotheistic religions, with the same foundation. Jews, Muslim and Christians believe in the same God and they all have almost the same sacred scriptures.

For us, the most interesting fact is that all the events and people mentioned in Jewish Torah are also mentioned in old Serbian tradition. Everything that's written in Torah and Bible is described in Serbian tradition, too, meaning

[157] S. H. Cross, O. P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor, *The Russian Primary Chronicle, Laurentian Text*, The Mediaeval Academy of America, Cambridge, 1953, p. 5

that the Serbs preserved the memory of those events and people in form of myths and legends – in the same way as other ancient nations did it. The only difference here is that their memory is corrupted and also intermingled with some mythological elements. Why? Because Serbs were pagans before having become Christians, and Jews were always monotheists. And all of those memories of ancient nations, as well as Serbs only confirm the historicity of the events and people mentioned in Torah and Bible. But let's take a look in more detail what this is all about.

Jewish lawgiver Moses wrote about the beginnings of the history and creation of the world and people**:**

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.[158]

The ancient Serbian Creation myth tells us about this same story**:** the creation 'out of nothing'. According to this myth, in the beginning there was nothing except God. And then God started to create the world and first people. The whole world was created *ex nihilo* by a divine act.[159] Even one Slovakian legend is in accordance with this**:**

[158] Genesis 1:1-2

[159] A. H. Wratislaw, *Sixty Folk-Tales from Exclusevily Slavonic Sources*, Forgotten Books, Charleston, 2008

In the beginning there was nothing, only God existed. God was sleeping and dreaming, and His dream never did stop (...)[160]

There is also another legend about Creation**:**

World was covered in darkness in its beginnings. But then, The Most High appeared (...)[161]

Therefore, the Jewish Torah and Serbian tradition both tell the same thing**:** that the whole world and everything in it were **created** by a Divine Being.

However, there are no more details about the Creation in Serbian tradition (or they are lost), and we are not able to find out anything more except here already told. Almost the same thing applies to the creation of people, except for some minor information...

Serbian tradition tells nothing specific about the first people and it does not mention their names, as is the case among other nations of the world. Yet there is a medieval document in which one tradition was written, according to which the progenitors of Slavs (Serbs) were **Bogumir** and **Slavuna**. It's true they are considered to be the progenitors of Slavs, not the first people on Earth, but we should know that many nations thought of their progenitors as the first people in history. It was written**:**

In those times there was a father of all Slavs, Bogumir, who had three daughters and two sons... They were godly

[160] Ненад Гајић, *Словенска митологија*, Лагуна, Београд, 2011, 38. стр.
[161] Александар Асов, *Словенски богови*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2003, 1. стр.

and wise people. And their mother, called Slavuni, who took care of their family, said to this Bogumir the seventh day...[162]

According to Bible, the first people were called **Adam** and **Eve**. It may be no coincidence that a Serbian version of Adam was called Bogumir ('Bog' – *God*, 'mir' – *peace*), and that Adam and Eve had two sons in the beginning, the same as Bogumir and Slavuna. On the other hand, some people think that the **other** part of the above mentioned document refers to that 'Slavic Adam', although his name is not written.[163] In any case, it is obvious that the Jewish and Serbian tradition are similar in aspect of creation of the first people.

Then, in the Bible we have a description of the Garden of Eden – a paradise for people created by God.[164] It was the 'golden age' of humanity, when evil and death did not exist – so says the Jewish writer Moses.

According to a Serbian legend, in the beginning there was a 'Golden age', when everyone lived in eternal peace and harmony. Evil and death did not exist, and everyone lived happy and in prosperity – completely the same thing that is written in Torah.[165]

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[162] Др Радивоје Пешић, *Велесова књига*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2000, 87. стр.
[163] Ibid, 38. стр.
[164] Genesis 2:8
[165] A. H. Wratislaw, *Sixty Folk-Tales from Exclusevily Slavonic Sources*, Forgotten Books, Charleston, 2008

That was the time of Adam and Eve (or 'Bogumir and Slavuna'). And not only did the Serbs know about the 'golden age', but every ancient nation of the world knew about these things described in the Bible and many myths and legends. They all knew that in the beginning that lost world was perfect.

The Serbian legend goes like this**:**

Those people came to the seven rivers, behind the sea, and dwelt in the ***Green valley*** (...)[166]

Or this one**:**

We came from the Green valley near the Gothic Sea (Black Sea) *and there we encountered the Goths* (...)[167]

Serbian 'Green valley' was described as a homeland of the Serbs, imagined as if it were a perfect Edenic habitat, and in which they lived in the beginning. It was written that the Green valley is on the East – the same as it is told for the biblical Garden of Eden. Moreover, this **'green'** in the 'Green valley' might be an allusion to a garden. Beside this, in Serbian legend some Paradise river is mentioned,

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[166] Др Радивоје Пешић, *Велесова књига*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2000, 87. стр.

[167] Ibid, 89. стр. (*Vles Book* is the Slavic oldest known written document, considered to be a forgery by many scientists, asserting that its purpose is to offer proof that Slavs are the oldest nation, though nowhere from the *Vles Book* can this be concluded. It is more likely that this document is not aknowledged as authentic because it is in accordance with other Ancient and Medieval sources about Serbs and Slavs as a nation no different from the other old European and non-European nations. Also, this document is an additional proof that Serbs were not illiterate until 9th century, as some of the historians assert.)

as well as 'Dvorečje' (Greek**:** *Mesopotamia*, Shinar in the Bible), etc. Therefore, the Serbian legend is reminiscent of the biblical verses.

But not only did the Serbs know of this Edenic world, but they also knew of the **Tree of Knowledge**, which is again described in the Bible as situated in Eden. Moses wrote that the Tree of Knowledge had been the cause of the Fall of Man, because the Snake had been hidden on it, a snake which had made people abandon God's Laws for the first time. It was written that the consequence of this act had been the emergence of death and all evil.

As in case of every other nation of the world, so did Serbs worship this Tree of Knowledge as their so called 'sacred tree' and 'Tree of Life'. Every pagan nation of the world did the very same thing. Serbs worshipped the tree as sacred tree and prayed in front of it. They worshipped many 'sacred trees', but the most famous was tilia.[168] Also, a special place was devoted to oaks, especially badnjak (or Yule log), as in case of ancient Germans. The whole world was pictured by Serbs as some large tree trunk, called 'The World Tree'. Other nations had similar myths, too.

Finally, the Serbs preserved the memory of the Snake in Eden. They worshipped it as a god, again, like all other nations of the world (only monotheistic Jews thought of it as a symbol of evil). Global pagan snake cult existed even

[168] Веселин Чајкановић, *Мит и религија у Срба*, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 1973, 7. стр.

among ancient Serbs, yes.[169] They thought of it as some symbol of prosperity, happiness, peace, love and health. Superstitious belief about the so called 'guardian-snake' exists even today among Serbs.[170]

So, the Serbian tradition again confirms the words of the Jewish Torah, i.e. the Books of Moses, which tell us of the beginnings of history and the earliest human past.

Following the course of history, we come to the story about the main twelve Serbian 'gods'. In the beginning, the ancient Serbs worshipped exactly twelve gods, for whom, unfortunately, they commited many misdeeds.[171]

Almost every ancient nation worshipped those twelve gods in the beginning; for example**:** the twelve Olympian Greek gods, twelve *Dei Consentes* of the Romans, Hittite, Egyptian, Etruscan and Nordic twelve gods, etc.

Only in the Bible there is an answer to a question, why all of these people worshipped twelve gods. Namely, all of the so called 'gods', worshipped in every part of the world, were in fact only deified versions of real people described in the Bible, for whom it was written that they had been a very famous group of people at those times. These twelve biblical characters are descended from Cain, son of Adam and Eve. These are his descendants**:**

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[169] J. B. Deane, *The Worship of the Serpent*, Gilbert and Rivington, London, 1833

[170] J. Hastings et all, *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics Part 21*, T&T Clark, Edinburgh, 2008, p. 422

[171] Ненад Гајић, *Словенска митологија*, Лагуна, Београд, 2011, 36. стр.

1. Cain
2. Enoch
3. Irad
4. Mehujael
5. Methusael
6. Lamech (wives**:** Adah, Zillah)
7. Jabal, Jubal, Tubal-Cain, Naamah

These are the twelve 'gods' worshipped by polytheistic nations; of course, under different names. This cannot be a coincidence if we know that these people were described in the Bible as the first polytheists. Furthermore, from the biblical name 'Cain' the word 'canibalism' is derived, for which we know it was a common practice among pagans. Therefore, the Serbs remembered the twelve poeple from the Torah, too, and considered them to be gods.

Beside this, in the Serbian tradition we have mentions about that whole pre-flood world, when the dinosaurs[172] and giant people existed, as described in the Bible**:**

*There were **giants** in the earth in those days;* (...) *the* (...) *mighty men which were of old, men of renown.*[173]

Serbs also knew that once upon a time every animal, plant and even people were of gigantic stature. They (and Bulgars) called them 'ispolini', meaning 'giants'. It is said that ispolini lived before humans (i.e. modern people of a small stature). So, the Serbian tradition tells us the same

[172] Job 40:15-19, Job 41:1-34
[173] Genesis 6:4

thing as does the Torah and the legends of all nations of the world – that giant people existed in very distant times of history.[174]

Beside, Greek writers many times called Thracians the 'giant Thracians', meaning Serbs, and Greek mythology is full of names of the so called gigantes, i.e. Thracian giants (for example, Alcyoneus and Agrios).[175]

Then, there are numerous old Serbian legends about dragons (aždaja, zmaj). It is all familiar to us and needs no proofs. The legends about dragons exist in every nation's culture across the globe, and as we know, they represent a memory of the dinosaurs who once lived among humans. This would mean that Jewish biblical tradition is again in accordance with the Serbian one.

Also, beside remembering the pre-flood world times, Serbs preserved the memory of the biblical Great Flood – the same as all nations of the world did it**:** Greek legend about Deucalion Flood, Norse myth about the Ymir Flood of blood, Celtic Flood legend and Dwyvan, the Sumerian Flood myth with Utnapishtim, Chaldean Flood legend and the surviving man Xisuthrus, Assyrian Flood legend about Atrahasis, Chinese legend about the Flood and Ju (Nuwa), the mentioned Indian Flood story with Manu, Hawaiian Flood legend with Nuu, Aborigine, Lithuanian, Egyptian,

[174] Description of the ispolini can be found in Bulgarian mythology. This word means 'giant' in old Serbian language.

[175] Д. Срејовић, А. Ц. Кузмановић, *Лексикон религија и митова*, Савремена администрација, Београд, 1992.

Korean, etc. Simply, every nation of the world knew about the biblical Flood, and Serbs were no exception.

According to the Serbian Flood legend, all the people eventually became violent and corrupted, and there was so much evil in the world that God decided to punish them and destroy their wicked civilization. He punished them by sending the Flood. It destroyed everything and every man on Earth, except four people. From those four people all nations descended in later times. One of them, who was the most rightful in God's eyes, was called **Kranjec**. It is said he was the first man who planted a wineyard.[176]

From this description it is quite obvious that Kranjec is only a Serbian version of biblical Noah, who was the only man to survive the Great Flood with his family, and also, the first man to plant wineyard, the same as Kranjec. The description of the Flood in the Serbian legend is identical to the biblical one.

Rainbow is a phenomenon which is connected to the Great Flood. That connection is described in Jewish Torah in many details**:**

And I will establish my covenant with you, neither shall all flesh be cut off anymore by the waters of a flood; neither shall there anymore be a flood to destroy the earth. And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between me and you and every living

[176] A. H. Wratislaw, *Kurent the Preserver*, *Sixty Folk-Tales from Exclusevily Slavonic Sources*, Forgotten Books, Charleston, 2008, p. 257

*creature that is with you, for perpetual generations: I do set my **bow** in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth* (...)[177]

And more of the same**:**

*Whenever the **rainbow** appears in the clouds, I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant between God and all living creatures of every kind on the earth.*[178]

According to Bible, after the Great Flood God created a rainbow, as a symbol of covenant between Him and all the people on the Earth, in order to know that there would be no Flood if rain started to fall. The intresting part is that Serbs remembered this story and its significance...

The Serbian tradition tells us about some mythological creatures called **'zduhać'** or 'planetnik'. It is said that they warn people when some natural disaster is coming. Their connection with a rainbow is seen in myth which tells us that any man can become zduhać if only he touched the rainbow. At the same time, this myth about the rainbow is connected to the chief Serbian god – Perun, as well with the heavens or sky, where 'Serbian gods dwell'.[179]

This Serbian myth tells us three things**:**

- there's a connection between zduhać and RAINBOW;
- there's a connection between zduhać and GOD;

[177] Genesis 9:11-14

[178] Genesis 9:16

[179] Р. Кордић, *Здухач: психоанализа текста*, Научна књига, Београд, 1990, 21. стр. (in Macedonia rainbow is called 'Božilak', which is derived from the word 'God')

- there's a connection between zduhać and the natural DISASTERS.

Though it is obvious that many mythological elements are present here, there is a lot of similarity between the Jewish Torah and Serbian legends, as far as the rainbow is concerned. For instance, in the Bible there is a connection between the rainbow and GOD, and natural DISASTERS (Flood) – the same as in the Serbian myth. An additonal proof comes from the tradition of all other ancient nations who preserved the memory about it, too.

Then, according to Torah, after the Great Flood and repopulation of Earth, an unpleasant event occured. It was written that people rebelled against their Creator, and that they didn't want to obey His laws and commandments. All the nations of the world, descended from Noah (Kranjec), united against God and created a world empire. A capital of this empire and center of the rebellion was the famous Mesopotamian city – Babylon. It is this city where people started to build the Tower of Babylon, which is described by so many poets and writers as the greatest symbol of defiance against God. It was written:

And they said, 'Come, let us build us a city and a tower whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.'[180]

[180] Genesis 11:4

The Tower of Babylon – a symbol of all wickedness – was never completed, the rebellion was doomed and their world empire collapsed soon afterwards. This event was remembered by all ancient nations, and they preserved it in form of legends and tradition. Though we don't possess the Serbian legend about the Tower of Babylon and other events described in Torah, yet Serbs remembered the very builder of that tower, leader of the rebellion and the king of that first world empire in history. His name was written in Torah – he was called **Nimrod**. But, who was Nimrod and what did he have to do with Serbs?

Perun or Srbinda?

If you ask historians if there has ever lived a man who was the most famous in the whole history of human kind, of great renown, celebrated in poems and remembered by all ancient nations, they would probably tell you that such a person never existed. But, that is not true; without doubt, the most famous and the most celebrated man in history of humanity was exactly the above mentioned Nimrod, who was described in the Books of Moses.

And as all the ancient nations knew about him, under different names, so did the Serbs. They called him **Perun**. Indeed, if we compare the descriptions of both Perun and Nimrod, we'll see that they are completely identical. Even the mainstream history equates Perun with god Indra – the Indian version of Nimrod, as well as the Nordic version of

the same man – Odin. Serbian Perun is the same as Greek Hercules, Sumerian epic hero Gilgamesh, Chinese Hu-Yi, Babylonian Marduk, Norse Odin, Roman Mars, Assyrian Ninus, Germanic Woden, Old Egyptian Osiris, Nigerian Lamrud, Japanese Ninigi-no-Mikoto, Celtic Cu Chulainn, Aztec Xelua the Architect, biblical Nimrod (Nebrod), etc. These are all different names for Nimrod, worshipped by all ancient pagan nations as god, greatest hero, invincible warrior, divine progenitor and saviour of mankind.

Perun - the chief Serbian god - is thought to be the **god of sun**, fire and thunder. In those ancient times, thursday was called 'perundan' after him.[181, 182] Perun's wife was called Perperuna or Dodola. In her honour Dodole festival was celebrated, when Serbian folk wanted to evoke rain during the days of drought. Their son was **Jarilo**, whose name means 'the angry one'. He was the 'god of anger and war' to them. It was thought that he allegedly resurrected after his death or that he was 'resurrected Perun' after his father died – the same as was tought for biblical Tammuz, son of Nimrod.[183] Near Eastern 'trinity' Nimrod, his wife Semiramis and their son Tammuz was the same as Perun, Dodola and Jarilo among Serbs.

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[181] Др Сретен Петровић, *Српска митологија*, Просвета, Ниш, 2000, 69-75. стр.

[182] Almost every ancient pagan nation devoted Thursday to their chief god.

[183] Др Сретен Петровић, *Српска митологија*, Просвета, Ниш, 2000, 60. стр.

The bitter enemy of Perun (Nimrod) was **Veles**, says one Serbian myth. Veles was the god of cattle, but he was also the 'god of underworld'. The very name 'Veles' means 'giant', which fits into biblical records. Veles was pictured as if he were a snake, dragon or monster, while Perun was always the winner in battles with Veles. Again, the same myth existed among every other ancient pagan nation who pictured their version of Nimrod as a winner against 'the monstrous, evil Shem' (thought we know that Shem killed Nimrod, not the opposite).[184]

We said that Jarilo was thought to have resurrected after his death or that he was the 'resurrected Perun'. Perun died violently, and his body was then torn apart – exactly the same story was told by every other nation about their versions of Nimrod and Tammuz. Also, Jarilo was thought to be the god of spring and vegetation. His birth (or the so called resurrection) and his death is symbolically equated with the beginning of spring and winter, which is again a mythological element present in tradition of every nation of the world.

We can also mention that many obelisks were erected in honour of Perun and Jarilo, in form of pillar idols, in front of which they prayed and performed their religious rituals. These pillars are called '**kumiri**'. From history we know that all obelisks were erected actually in honour of Nimrod himself.

[184] Alexander Hislop, *The Two Babylons*, Loizeaux Brothers, New York, 1948

The sun god – Tammuz – was known among Serbs as Jarilo, as we have already said. Not only did they know of this chief 'sun god' of theirs, but solar dieties are frequent in Serbian mythology. We find them under many names**:** Da(ž)bog, Svarog, Hors, Vid, etc.[185] Hors, Hours or Horz is the same as Dažbog. These are all again different names for the same sun god**:** Nimrod or Tammuz. Also, the name 'Hors' is very similar to the Egyptian version of Tammuz – **Horus**. And if we remember now the Serbian god Svarog, whom we mentioned when talking about Egyptians, then there should be no surprise about the idea of connection between Serbs and Egyptians, especially if we take into consideration the link between Serbs, Shem and Hebrews, who had been slaves in Egypt for about 400 years.

The worship of sun or sun god, as the main element of all pagan religions, was performed even during winter by the ancient Serbs. That kind of Serbian holiday was called 'The Great Night' or Koledo (the old Serbian version of Halloween). The ancient koledo rituals were very popular among Serbs. During those days, young Serbs would dress in sheep skin and would visit every home in their village, yelling and singing and scaring people along the way. It

[185] These same gods are also the gods of fire and/or light. For example, fire was ritually worshipped during the Slavic feast 'Days of Svarog'. Many of those feasts are celebrated even today.

resembles of the ancient Greek Dionysiac festivals, from which tragedy derived, as a form of drama.[186]

One theory tells us the word 'Slavs' itself is derived from the word meaning 'of sun ancestry', the same as was in examples of other ancient nations, like Old Greeks who called themselves Hellenes, meaning 'descendants of sun', or the Japanese, who called their country 'Nippon', which means 'sun origin'.[187]

Old Greek writers described ancient Serbs in Balkan as people with tatooes. Tatooing, body and hair coloring, as well as make-up and all sorts of jewellery, was a common characteristic among many pagan nations**:** Celts, Indians, Native Americans, Egyptians, etc. It is interesting to note that ancient Serbs used the plant *Rubia* (Serbian: *broć*) for 'magic purpose' and making the red color, which they used for coloring the whole body.[188, 189] Again, it cannot be mere coincidence that Serbs were especially attached to the red color. For instance, in the old Serbian poems, red's always associated with Serbian warriors charging against enemy, and Serbian sun god – warlike Jarilo (Tammuz).

Serbs thought of themselves to be the descendants of Jarilo, in the same was as Old Romans thought to be sons

[186] It is no coincedence that according to mythological descriptions, 'god Dionysus' is only a Greek version of Jarilo, i.e. biblical Tammuz.

[187] Б.Т. Митровић, *Расија (Коловенија) – Најстарија цивилизација и српски чудотворци*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2006, 58. стр.

[188] Веселин Чајкановић, *„Брођ“, Речник српских народних веровања о биљкама*, Антологија српске књижевности, Беорад, 2009.

[189] Famous Serbian magical formule words are: *tandara-mandara-broć*.

of god Mars, and in the same way as every other nation thought to be descended from sun gods, i.e. their versions of Nimrod and Tammuz. In *Vles Book* Serbs are said to be 'grandsons of Dažbog', meaning that they were Dažbog's descendants. This seems logical, because 'Dažbog' is just another name for the same sun god.[190]

In the end, let us remind ourselves that Serbs partially descended from Shem, after whom they were named, and that another part of Serbs originated in India; the Indians called Nimrod by the name **Indra**. Believe it or not, but in the Indian epic *Rigveda* it was written that this Indra killed a man called **Srbinda:**

Tell forth with song the deeds of Indra, the Impetuous, Wrought in Soma[191] *wild delight. Strong god he is, he slew Anarsani,* ***Srbinda****, Pipru, and the fiend, Ahisuva* (...)[192]

In the poem the Indians were glorifying their chief god Indra, and they ennumerated some of his 'achievements'. The interesting part here is that they mentioned some man called Srbinda, and in Serbian language there is a similar word – 'srbenda'. The meaning of that word is the same as the meaning of 'Serb' in foreign languages, but it is just an augmentative. Information below will tell us that this is no coincidence**:**

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[190] Радивоје Пешић, *Велесова књига 1. део*, Пешић и синови, Београд, 2000.

[191] *Soma* is an ancient opiate, similar to wine in European mythologies.

[192] R. T. H. Griffith, *Rig Veda*, Evinity Publishing Inc, Santa Cruz, 2009

Namely, as biblical mythographers confirm, god Indra is only the Indian version of **Nimrod**. Indeed, this Indian description of 'Indra the Impetuous' is the same as the one in Bible for 'Mighty Nimrod', or non-biblical descriptions of different versions of Nimrod. Glorification of Indra in the poem above resembles of Sumerian panegyrics for the Sumerian version of Nimrod – Gilgamesh, as told in the Epic of Gilgamesh**:**

I will show you Gilgamesh the mighty king, the hero destined for both joy and grief. You will stand before him and gaze with wonder, you will see how handsome, how virile he is, how his body pulses with erotic power. He is even taller and stronger than you – so full of life-force that he needs no sleep.[193]

Nimrod, Semiramis and Tammuz for Near East nations were the same as Perun, Dodola and Jarilo among Serbs, and the same as Indra, Ahailya and Arjuna the Archer in Indian mythology. Moreover, 'Arjuna' means 'The Light One', and we know that both Nimrod and Tammuz were worshipped as 'sun gods' or 'gods of light', which in Latin is written *Lucifer*.[194] Lastly, if we know that god Indra is Nimrod, everything becomes clearer now...

Indra is Nimrod, and as we have shown; Shem is Sarm, S'harm or **Serb**; also, knowing that Indian sanskrit and old

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[193] И. Томић, *Еп о Гилгамешу: Сумерско-бабилонски еп*, БХ мост, Сарајево, 2006.

[194] R. Woodrow, *Babylon Mystery Religion*, Evangelistic Association, Palm Springs, CA, 1981

Serbian language are of common origin and the most alike among all Indo-European languages, then it's possible that the above mentioned **Srbinda** is actually again an Indian version of **Shem**.[195] There's more proof for this statement**:**

From *Rigveda* verses we can see that Indra (Nimrod) killed Srbinda (Shem). However, we all know that it was Shem who killed Nimrod, not vice-versa. Does this mean that Srbinda is not Shem at all? No, it does not, for we know that all pagan nations, like Hindus, intentionally corrupted the truth, and that they believed (i.e. wanted to believe) Nimrod killed Shem, or that Nimrod resurrected, that he was born again, etc. Tradition of all ancient nations tells us this same story, so why would Hindus differ from them? And if it is correct, it would only be another proof Serbs really did get their name after **Shem** (the Rigvedic Srbinda).

Besides, according to some, 'Srb-inda' refers to a tribe called 'Vi-binda'. Bindha or Vindha, as we said, is a place in India, in the North-East of Vindhiya or Vind mountains. Then, is it a coincidence that Serbs were once called Vindi or Wends?

Of Nemanjić dynasty

Except for the similarity between the Serbian tradition and the Jewish Torah, as well as the potential old Serbian

[195] Indian S'harm and Srbinda both refer to the biblical Shem. Different names for one person or one name for different persons is very frequent characteristic of tradition and legends of every polytheistic society.

monotheism akin to the shortlived monotheism of Chinese and the original Jewish monotheism, we should also say a few words about those times when all Serbs embraced the Christian faith in all its splendour. Those were the times of Cyril and Metodius, usually labeled in mainstream history as 'Christianization of Slavs'.

However, though it is true that ancient Serbs met with Christianity in the first century, as many other nations, and though a great number of Serbs was christianized in the 9th century, all Serbs became Christians, without significant remnants of paganism, no sooner that 12th century, when the Nemanjić dynasty came to throne.

It is commonly believed that the Nemanjić Serbia was the first independent state of Serbs, but this untrue opinion is not supproted by the fact that Illyrians and Thracians, as ancestors of Serbs, established their kingdoms centuries before Christ – as **every** other nation did it. Besides, it is quite known the existence of a Serbian kingdom and pre-Nemanjić Serbian dynasties, from the first centuries to the 12th century, when Nemanjić dynasty started to rule. Some rare sources confirm this fact.[196, 197] We can remember the already mentioned story about the Serbian state Holmija, which should have been 'legal successor of pre-Nemanjić state, which existed from 495 to 1160 AD'. Exactly that

[196] М. Милојевић. *Одломци историје Срба*, Београд, 1872, 156-216. стр.
[197] With the exception of Greeks and Romans, there is little information from written domestic historical sources about Serbs and other European civilizations.

year of 495 (or 492) is the beginning of rule of the first Serbian king after liberation from Romans – king Svevlad, after whom the Serbian dynasty Svevladović was named. We could also add here an opinion of one author**:**

Alhough the ancestors of Nemanja ruled Serbia*, he is considered to be the founder of Nemanjić dynasty and first Serbian state in history.* ***In the non-critical and especially laic historiography it created wrong opinion that nothing of Serbia did exist before Nemanja****, and that only with him did the Serbian state start to exist. We know it can't be true... Another thing that contributed to this is a fact that we possess both material and written sources from the time of Nemanjić dynasty*.[198]

Sometimes even the mainstream historians confirm it, for instance, when V. Ćorović quotes Stefan Prvovenčani who wrote that his father, Stefan Nemanja, 'was resembler of all parts of his fatherland, and also the **restorer'**.[199] So, how can someone be a **founder of the 'first independent** Serbian state' if he was actually its restorer?

This official and universally accepted statement that before Nemanjić dynasty allegedly there were no Serbian states is in accordance with the early mentioned and also disproved thesis about the so called 'Migration of Slavs to

[198] Б. Зарковић, *Печати Стефана Немање*, *Баштина*, бр. 13, Институт за српску културу, Приштина - Лепосавић, 2002, 245. стр.

[199] Владимир Ћоровић, *Историја српског народа*, Јанус, Београд, 2001, 110. стр.

Balkan' in the seventh century.[200] However, we won't talk about that at this moment, but we will only try to connect the Nemanjić dynasty with everything we talked about in the earlier chapters.

Firstly, let us mention something which has not yet been resolved – the origins of Nemanja and his name. The mainstream history tell us that Stefan Nemanja was a son of some Zavida of Zeta (Montenegro). However, a text by Mauro Orbini will show to us that Nemanja's father was Desa, not Zavida**:**

*...Desa ruled in Hum all the way to Kotor and in Upper Zeta, calling himself by the title ban, voivode... Voivode Desa had three sons: Miroslav, **Nemanja** and Constantine... When Desa died, he was buried in Trebinje (Hum) in the Church of Saint Peter in Polje*.[201]

The famous Serbian historian Vladimir Ćorović says that 'Nemanja's father was **probably** called by a **folkname** Zavida. As far as we know, **he was not a man of great renown**'.[202] A same doubt for the only two sources about Zavida was expressed by the historian Konstantin Jireček, as well as others, who were quoted by Jovan Deretić while giving an answer to the representatives of the mainstream history**:**

[200] More about it in Appendix 2 at the end of this book.

[201] Мавро Орбини, *Краљевство Словена*, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 1968, 79-80. стр.

[202] Владимир Ћоровић, *Историја српског народа*, Јанус, Београд, 2001, 111. стр.

People forgot his predecessors and ancestors. Sources don't even mention his parents' names... According to the study of Kovačević, the father of Nemanja was Zavida, otherwise ***unknown to history***.

Then, he wrote about the very reason for asserting that some Zavida was Nemanja's father and not Desa:

After giving a mandate to Austria-Hungary to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Congress of Berlin, it was said to Serbs not to look at lands across Drina and Donau rivers anymore. As we can see from Mauro Orbini's text, Desa was a ruler of Hum and Upper Zeta – ***Herzegovina****, and was buried in Trebinje. Exactly this fact they wanted to falsify and erase from history records, otherwise, how could Vienne convince Serbs that those weren't their lands and they didn't belong to Serbia, when it was the land of Nemanja's father, where he was buried?*[203]

Another proof arises from the well known fact that Nemanja was from a very religious, priestly family, while Orbini wrote that an ancestor of Nemanja was Stefan the **priest**.

These information confirm that Nemanja's father was zupan Desa, who ruled in Hum, Herzegovina today, which would imply that the official opinion of historians is not true, saying that Nemanja's father was Zavida, otherwise 'unkown to history' and 'a folkname', as they say.

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[203] М. Антић, *Радић у улози Павзанија* - др Јован Деретић, *Глас јавности*, Београд, 14. 12. 2003.

The second reason for hiding Nemanja's father's true name lies in fact that through Desa, Nemanja was closely related to Serbian Vojislavljević dynasty (Dobrosavljević), and through them he was in close relation all the way back to the first Serbian dynasties after the Romans' rule. But, this does not fit into thesis of supposed Slavic migration to Balkan in the 7th century, for which reason they took this Zavida as Nemanja's father, and never listed members of the Vojislavljević dynasty who preceded its founder – the Serbian king Vojislav.

And as they never tell of the true Nemanja's origin, the same they do with the origin of his name. Even today, in 21th century, nobody knows with certainty the true origin of Stefan Nemanja's name, after whom the most renowned Serbian dynasty – Nemanjić dynasty – was named. That is why we'll now show its true origins and the reasons of its importance.

Let's take a look at the official explanations first. There are three theories about the origin of Nemanja's name. The first one says that it derives from two words**:** 'ne' (*no*) and 'manji' (*smaller, less important*), which would mean that he was 'not of less importance (than his predecessors)', as some have concluded. The second theory states that name 'Nemanja' simply means 'the one without lands' or 'the one who isn't noble', because the Serbian word 'nemati' means 'not to have'. And finally, according to the third theory, accepted even by SANU, the name 'Nemanja' derives from two words: 'ne' and 'maniti' or 'mamiti', which would mean

'unattractive'. This third theory is also the most accepted scientific view about the origin of Nemanja's name.

However, beside these attempts of playing with words' etymology based upon some mere guesses and similarities between different words, there is a clearer, more logical, and more meaningful explanation. Namely, the Serbian name 'Nemanja' isn't of Serbian origin, so trying to equate it with some Serbian words (*no*, *have*, *not have*, *attracted*) is simply pointless. Just seeing its medieval form would be enought as proof, because in those times this name was written as *Neman*. Even on the seals of Stefan Nemanja it is possible to see that name, which is written as *Neman* or *Nemania*.[204]

Petar Skok in his etymological dictionary gives us the same explanation**:** 'Nemanja' is derived from *Neman* or the Greek name *Nejman*, though Skok said nothing further nor gave us a concrete answer.[205]

It is a known fact that Stefan Nemanja was baptised in Catholic ritual, as his biographers wrote. His son – Stefan Prvovenčani – proceeded in saying that in his 30th year Nemanja was baptised for the second time, but now, in accordance with Orthodox customs. This means that the Roman Catholic bishops gave him the name *Nemanja*, and they would hardly have given him some rare Slavic name,

[204] Б. Зарковић, *Печати Стефана Немање*, *Баштина*, бр. 13, Институт за српску културу, Приштина - Лепосавић, 2002, 246-252. стр.

[205] Петар Скок, *Етимологијски речник хрватскога или српскога језика*, ЈАЗУ, Загреб, 1971, 511. стр.

which by the way had no cognates in other Serbian names. But then, where does this name originate? The already mentioned Jireček wrote that the name *Nemanja* was the same as Greek and Latin *Neman* or *Naaman*, which was confirmed by F. Miklošič, a famous linguist.

And finally, who was this Neman or Naman? Naman was a great Syrian war leader, about whom it was written**:**

Naaman, commander of the army of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master in high favor, because by him the Lord had given victory to Syria. He was a mighty man of valor, but he was a leper.[206]

And in an another text from centuires later, which only tells us how famous he was**:**

And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Elisha the prophet, and none of them was cleansed, except for Naaman the Syrian.[207]

Neman or Naaman was a symbol of non-believers who became Christians and turned their ways to God – in the same way as all Serbs, lead by Stefan Nemanja, finally became christianized in 12th century. Furthermore, Stefan Nemanja was indeed remembered in history as someone who completely eliminated all remains of paganism in the Serbian lands. It was written**:**

...He rooted out all of those wicked heretics from his fatherland... rooted out all heresy and heathendom... from

[206] 2 Kings 5:1
[207] Luke 4:27

his fatherland, so that Christians may serve their only and living God...[208]

Nemanja and *Naaman* names connection is confirmed by an author, who says that 'giving the name *Neman* could have been the sign of desire for a baptised man to become healed by faith, i.e. saved like *Naaman* the Syrian. And if we take into account that this name was frequent on the Dalmatian coast[209]... where paganism was still practised, that is just an additional proof for our assumption that the son of a Serbian zupan (Desa), Nemanja, was named after Naaman the Syrian at his first baptism'.[210]

Therefore, the grand prince of Serbia Stefan Nemanja, son of the prince of Rascia Desa and a descendant of the first Serbian kings, the liberator of Serbia from the Roman (Byzantine) occupation, the unifier of all Serbian tribes and all Serbian lands, initiator of true monotheism among Serbs, founder and progenitor of the most famous and the most glorious Serbian sanctified Nemanjić dynasty, father of prince Rastko Nemanjić known as Saint Sava, and one of the greatest heroes of Serbian history – that man was named after equally famous warrior of Christ – **Neman** – the Syrian duke and eternal symbol of the converters into

[208] Др Ђоко Слијепчевић, *Историја Српска православне цркве*, Прва књига, БИГЗ, Београд, 1962, 40. стр.

[209] Dalmatian pagans were the last of Serbs to become Christians. There was a country called Pagania.

[210] П. Пипер, *О пореклу имена Немања*, *Зборник Матице српске за филологију и лингвистику*, вол. 50, бр. 1 и 2, 2007, 683-690. стр.

Christianity. Unlike the modern 'scientists', who assert that Nemanja's name derived from two words**:** 'ne' and 'maniti' meaining 'unattractive, ugly', our explanation tells us that the Serbian name *Nemanja* was derived from the biblical name *Naaman*, which means 'beautiful, magnificent'. The origin of this name was forgotten by Serbs, or they never knew it; that was the reason why they tried to find some similarity with Serbian words and names in later times. This is understandable, but it cannot be understandable for modern historians and erudites not having noted that these names are the same, especially if we know that some old historians already wrote about it. Were they not able to do that and find out, or they didn't want to?

For the end we could mention the greatest offshoot of the Nemanjić dynasty – **emperor Dušan**. As we all know, back in his times Serbia was in its greatest strenght, and it was the most powerful state in Europe. Emperor Stefan Dušan Nemanjić was also famous for his Code (or Dušan's Code). It is true that this Dušan's Code was comprised of many different laws, Byzantine codes and Nomocanon of Saint Sava, yet its foundation was the **Law of Moses**. And indeed, if we compare these two codes, the first one dating from 14th century and the other one from 15th century BC, their similarity is evident. Of course, you will not find this kind of information in schoolbooks, but there is one more very important issue here**:** Is it just a coincidence that the Dušan's **Serbia** was in its greatest strenght when the Code of Dušan was in power, and that **Israel** was in its greatest

strenght in the times of Moses and Joshua, when the Law of Moses was in power? Both Serbian and Israel kingdom were **invincible** in those times, despite the fact they were in much worse geopolitical situation that Serbia is today. Dušan's Serbia, and more general, Serbia of the Nemanjić dynasty, was surrounded by numerous enemies**:** Romans in South, Hungarians in North, and Bulgarians in East, Germans and papal crusade armies in West, etc. And all of them wanted to destroy Serbia, as through many centuries later. Israel was in practically the same situation as Serbs, surrounded by many pagan nations**:** Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Syrians, Edomites, Amalekites, etc. However, no matter how many enemies there were, both Serbia and Israel were then unconquerable. Is it a coincidence?

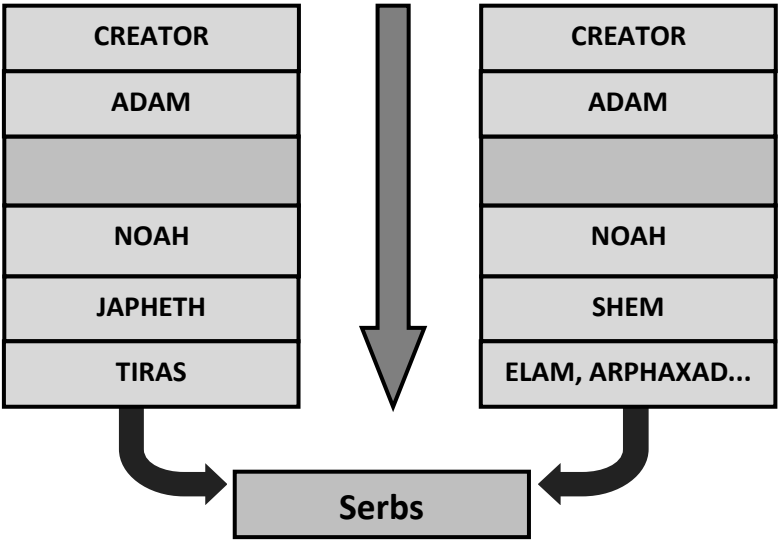
Conclusion

From previous chapters we found out that Serbs were descendants of Tiras, son of Japheth, son of Noah – one of the eight people who survived the Great Flood, and who was the tenth generation descendant of the first humans created on Earth (Adam and Eve). Serbs were thus called Thirasenians or **Thracians** after Tiras.

Also, as we have seen, a part of Serbs went to the East, near Elam, Persia, India, China. They were descendants of Tiras and Elam, son of Shem, son of Noah. This branch of Serbs came to East and Central Europe around 1400 BC, joining their relatives in Balkan. They were known by the name Wends or **Winds**.

As we have proven, Serbs were named this way after **Shem**, because they descended from Elam and since they had been intermingled with Hebrews for a long time. The Serbian people was also known as Sarmatians (though this name sometimes referred to other nations who lived in Sarmatia region, too).

Then, we have seen that the Balkan Serbs were known as **Illyrians**, having got this name from Arile, son of Gad, son of Jacob, who was a descendant of Shem and his son Arphaxad. They were named so because the Israelite tribe of Gad migrated from Greece into Serbian lands.



Beside the tribe of Gad, a part of the tribe of Judah was also present among Serbs, who were remembered by the names of *Trojans* and *Dardanians*. Serbs were also mixed with other lost Israelite tribes, known as Scythians (though this name referred to other nation living in Scythia, too).

But not only were they partially of Semitic origin and mixed with Jews, but Serbs had also lived together with them since most ancient postflood times, having founded **Vinča civilization**. Illyro-Thracian Serbs were aboriginal inhabitants, while Jews, carring the names *Pelasgians* and *Rasenni*, came from West, Etruria and Italy. Serbs were thus named **Rascians** or Rasenni after them.

How many Serbs descend from Japheth and how many from Elam and how many from the Israelite tribes – we do

not know. We could use a comparison with the example of the Serbian Kuči tribe, who primarily consisted in the 16th century of the House of Mrnjavčevići. Then, running away from the Turks, daughter-in-law of the great Serbian hero – George Kastrioti Skanderbeg[211] – came with her son Drekale to this Kuči tribe. She got married with the Kuči duke, who was a widower. When Drekale grew up, he was proclaimed for the new Kuči duke, because of his merits. Eventually, his descendants became so numerous that 95% of all Kuči living today are Drekalović – descendants of Drekale who was a descendant of Kastriotić (Skanderbeg). Did the Serbs in the same manner descend from the twelve Israelite (Hebrew) tribes? For now, we don't have answers to this question.

And if we know all of this information, then, it is no a mere coincidence that both Jews and Serbs are nations who had survived the greatest number of prosecutions and genocides through history of all nations on planet. Also, it can't be a coincidence that antisemitism, including hatred against Serbs, has always been the most popular and the most widespread world ideology. And again, if we know all of that, then, is it just a coincidence that Jews are called the *God's nation* in the Bible, and that an eminent Jewish

[211] An extensive study about the Serbian origin of George Kastrioti Skanderbeg is in progress at this moment. It will be comprised of two parts: the first one dealing with his mother's origin, and the second one dealing with his father's origin and his descendants who live till this day. The author of this study is dr Predrag Petrović.

scholar called Serbs by that name, knowing at the same time that both Jews and Serbs were of the same spiritual and genetic origin?[212] Interesting Bible verses seem to be prophetic considering the future of these two nations**:**

Oh, that My people would listen to Me!
I would soon subdue their enemies,
And turn My hand against their adversaries.[213]

[212] It was Enriko Josif.
[213] Psalms 81:13-16

Appendix 1: Words of Hebrew origin

Here are a few examples of Serbian words which are of Semitic (Hebrew) origin**:**

BOL (*pain*) – a Slavic word similar to the Semitic root B-L-H, which signifies *old age, weariness, disease*. If we do not count the letter *H* which only serves as continuance for the vowel in front of it, then we could say that Serbian word, consisting of the root B-L is similar to this Semitic root.

DEDA, ĐED (*granfather*) – similar to the Semitic root G-D, which means *granfather*. The Semitic *G* transformed into Serbian soft consonant *D*, and then into *Đ*.

DOBAR (*good*) – in Serbian etymlogical dictionaries it is written that this word's root is *dob-*, to which the letter *r* was added. Semitic version is TOV, in which the letters *T* and *V* transformed into *D* and *B*, as in case of all Indo-European languages.

GLAVA (*head*) – the same as the Semitic root G-L-V, which has similar meanings**:** *head, hair, barber*, etc.

GROM (*thunder*) – the same as the Semitic root G-R-M, meaning**:** *thunder, cracking, breaking*, etc.

HLEB (*bread*) – word which signifies food neccessity. In Arabian language the word LaHMun means *meat* as the Hebrew word LeHeM. Similar situation is with the words HaLiBun in Arabian and HaLaV in Hebrew. In any case, the Serbian word hleb is of **non**-Indo-European origin (we can again see here the transformation of the letter *M* into *B*, as in case of *Sarmatians* and *Serbs*).

JESTE (*to be*) – the same as the Semitic JESHUT (J-Š-T), which means *existence, being*. The Semitic *sh* became *s* in Serbian language.

KADA? (*when*) – completely the same as the Aramean word KAD (K-D) with completely the same meaning.

LAK, LAGAN (*lightweight*) – similar to Hebrew KAL with the same meaning. The only difference is in place of letters *K* and *L*.

MLAD (*young*) – similar to Hebrew expression M-L-D, which could mean *youth, childhood, birth*.

MOST (*bridge*) - similar to Hebrew root MaSaT which means *bridge, ferry*, etc. The Hebrew letter *sh* became *s* in Serbian.

PLAŠITI (*scare*) – word which could be compared to Semitic root B-L-Sh, which means *scaring, researching, search for someone*. Hebrew letter *B* transformed into *P* in Serbian.

SMEH (*laughter*) – word which can be compared to Hebrew word S-M-H, meaning *joy, pleasure, happiness*. Their meaning is very similar.

TUGA (*sadness*) - the same as Semitic TUGA with the same meaning.

VELIK (*big*) – similar to Hebrew root B-L-G meaning *greatness*, *enlargement*, *empowerment*. Hebrew letters *B* and *G* became *V* and *K* in Serbian.

Beside this short list, there is plenty more of Serbian words which are of Semitic (Hebrew) origin.[214]

[214] Др Жељко Станојевић, *О језику Срба и Јевреја – Тројако присуство Јевреја међу Словенима*, Београд, 2001.

Appendix 2: Mainstream scientific views about the origin of Serbs and their name

We've already said in the first chapter that mainstream historians asserted that Serbs supposedly got their name from the Latin word for *slaves*. This view is based on the already mentioned medieval text written by the emperor of Byzanthium. Also, the same source tells us that Serbs, as part of Slavic peoples, migrated to Balkan and Serbia in 6/7th century AD, having occupied foreign lands of some aboriginal inhabitants, as Illyrians, Thracians, Greeks and Albanians of allegedly Illyrian origin. All of this is written in only one mediveal text, having become an integral part of modern history schoolbooks.

However, we will now see whether that view about the origin of Serbs and their name is indeed correct or not, by looking at other passages of the same source. For instance, let's take a look at its view on the origin of Croats.

In that medieval document there is one sentence about the origin of Croats' name. It was literally written like this**:**

'Croat' means 'the one who possesses a great territory' in Slavic language.[215]

Probably nobody in the whole world knows in which 'Slavic language' the 'Croat' mean 'the one who possesses a great territory'. This kind of etymology has never been confirmed by any linguistic researche. Then a very similar thing is written in the same passage about the location of Croats in Balkan and their description as a nation:

The Great Croatia, called White, is still unbaptized, as their neighbours, the Serbs.

Never in the whole history was the existence of the so called 'Great Croatia' confirmed (because it did not exist), the same as Great Serbia never existed. Even the Frankish Empire, holding a half of Europe in those times, was never called Great Frankish Empire. But then, where did 'Great Croatia' come from in this document, we do not know. It only gives us information that the great Croats, holding a great and vast territory, and living in their Great Croatia, were next to the servile Serbia and servile tiny Serbs, who had their 'servile sandals'.

Another interesting example**:**

(Croats were) *blessed by the pope, who told them if any foreigner attacked Croats and started a war with them, then the mighty God would fight for Croats and*

[215] Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De Administrando Imperio*, Second Impression, Washington D.C., 1985 (all citations below were taken from this source)

would protect them, and Peter, a disciple of Christ, would grant them victories.

This text was written at the end of 10th century, close to Great Schizm, by the orthodox Christian emperor, if we can say so, and despite this fact, the author was constantly glorifying 'the most holy pope', as it was written, as well as 'the most holy Mother of God', whom we should not forget, of course, while the Croats were being blessed for their 'defensive wars' ('Croatian war of independence'?) against foreigners (we can assume which foreigner were they referring to). However, the whole point is not about the Croats. What this is all about, we shall see in the next passages**:**

These same Croats became the proteges of Heraclius, Byzantine emperor, before Serbs did.

We can see here that Croats came to Balkan before the Serbs, which means that not only did the 'savage Slavs' migrated to Balkan in 7th century, but one part of them (Croats, of course) arrived 'some time before' the other part (Serbs, of course).

It was also written that Croats, after allegedly having won the battle against Franks and their leader Kocilis (i.e. Kadolah), founded an **'independent** kingdom', and then, **requested** by themselves to recieve the sacrement, to be baptized by the **bishop of Rome'**, so that Croats were not only 'the great nation who possesses a vast territory', and not only did they arrive before Serbs and were better then Serbs in everything, but they had their own 'independent'

kingdom since the 9th century! And they were probably independent under the Byzantine rule; and under Magyar (Hungarian) rule since 1102; and under Ottoman rule from 1493. Of course, after that, Croats requested from pope to baptize them personally and to give them blessings for all of their future (crusade) wars (?!).

And that is not all. 'The White Croates' soon became a well-known merchants and naval force, cruising by their ships 'from city to city' on the Dalmatian coast, as it was written, all the way to Venice. Paradoxally, before this, there was a paragraph describing both Croats and Serbs as having lived 'behind Turkey', meaning Hungary, in the **continental** part of Central Europe, where they could have not been able to develop naval force, especially if we take into account that all Slavs were considered to be primitive and savage tribes, as stated by modern historians.

Beside all these irrational descriptions of Croats, in the document *De Administrando Imperio* there is a lot of other incorrect historical data. Here are a few examples**:**

- mention of the emperor Otto I of the Holy Roman Empire, who actually became emperor in 972, **three years after Constantine Porphirogenitus' death**;

- constant mentioning of Hungary ('Turkey') as a state situated behing the Donau river, although it was founded in late 972, when Geza unified it. Again, Porphirogenitus died in 959 – **13 years before the unification of nomadic Hungarians**;

- mention of Belgrade as the city under the control of Bytantine Empire, although it was not under its control at that time and although ti was not then called Belgrade;

- mention of one date considering the migration of one part of Slavs into Dalmatia: 7th indict 6457, which means 449 AD, and that's **2 centuries BEFORE the time which is usually taken to be the date of Slavic migrations**, and which is mentioned in the same text in another paragraph;

- information that Serbs were named after the Latin word for *slaves*, because they were slaves of the Byzantine emperor, although Croats and other Slavs were Byzantine servants, too, and although the Croats arrived to emperor Heraclius 'under his protection' **BEFORE** Serbs, yet they weren't named in the same manner.

In *De Administrando Imperio* we find a lot of incorrect historical data, so that many modern historians think of it as a forgery. As we know that the Donation of Constantine was a Vatican forgery (pointed against Byzantine Empire), which all historians now affirm, so was this document of Constantine Porphirogenitus (pointed against Serbs). The reason why its historicity is not doubted and why it's still not proclaimed for forgery, as in case of the Donation of Constantine, lies in fact that Serbs and Serbia still exist, while the Byzantine mission was finished a long time ago, in 15th century. (First attempts of Roman popes to destroy the Orthodox Christianity in East were manifested through the Fourth Crusade war, with only a partial success.)

We need not tell about any other inccorect information in the text of Constantine Porphirogenitus. It is completely clear that it is a **forgery**, or at least, an unreliable source. This would mean that simply there is **no proof** for the so called migration of Serbs to Balkan in 7th century and for the alleged etymology of Serbian name via Latin word for *slaves*. Above all, none of the other historical sources tell us anything about Serbs in this way. Quite the contrary.

And everything starts to make sense if we reveal the very reason for which it is thought of Serbs in the above described way, that the Serbs allegedly came from some Asian wasteland, occupying foreign territories in Balkan, the lands of Illyrians and their 'relatives' Albanians, at first place. The reason why they say these lies about Serbs and why they say Serbs got their name from the Latin word for *slaves*, lies in politics of Roman Church, which operated particularly through Germany and Austria-Hungary during the 19th century, when these countries wanted to expand their territory across Balkan, creating a new country at the same time**:** Albania (which they did in 1912). The German politicians, 'scientists' and historians of those times, under the influence and guidance of Roman papal Church, tried to prove that Balkan belonged to them, that it was their 'historical right', and that it did not belong to some Serbian people, in spite of all facts proving exactly the opposite. But, because Serbs and Serbia still exist, unfortunately for them, though greatly weakened, that's why the myth about Slavic migration to Balkan and Serbs' 'unknown' origins

still prevail to this day, so that in some near future war, the same rulers of the world could justify their machiavellistic aims and interests.

About the Author

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